P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,072—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 18, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
BABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mocsca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1 Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 17th October, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

THE S. S. "HOSEINEE" will SAIL for SINGAPORE on or about the 22nd instant.
For freight and passage-money apply to the undersigned.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,308	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD—MELLOW—WELL-MATURED

	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	A.	Ordinary Rates. Rs.	A.
HIGHLAND MALT	26	0	29	0
OLD GLENLIVET	24	0	27	0
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	0
LIQUEUR	32	8	36	8
TREACHER & CO'S SPECIAL WHISKEY	23	8	26	8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE
AND
LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162	In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder	" 199		
NICKEL.		With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 8
Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81	Half Hunting	" 94 8
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28		

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS.

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS —

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that a BOCQUET PRESS is FOR SALE, and intending purchasers can inspect the Press at The Godowns of the Undersigned, Town Barracks, Fort, any time during Office hours. Terms of offer should be sent in writing, which if accepted, the Press should be removed at the purchaser's expense.

COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER GENERAL.

Commissariat Storekeepers Generals Office, Bombay, 16th October, 1900.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1900.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1[?]th October, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 12th, to FRIDAY the 19th instant (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has contracted TO PURCHASE the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Bombay in the Newawady Lane, near Dadishetts Agiary Street, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 2-3 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and which said land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collectors old No. 88, New No. 61, old Survey No. 383, and New Survey No. 287, and which said premises were formerly assessed in the Books of the Municipality under No. 9 and are now assessed under Ward C. No. , Street No. 28 and 30 and is bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Newawady Lane, on or towards the West by the compound wall of the premises hereby assured and beyond which is the vacant ground formerly belonging to Dinanath Luxmonji and now of Rao Bahadoor Wassudev Juggunnath Kirtikar, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Sudanand Dadoba and now of Mr. Damodhur, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Pandurang Narayen but now of Govind Baba Goojar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Duttatraya Raghconath Naik.

And any person having or claiming any interest in the abovementioned property by way of Lease, Mortgage, Gift, inheritance or otherwise is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned at No. 16-18 Newawady Lane near Dadishetts Agiary Road, outside the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 17th day of October 1900.

RAMRAO ANANDRAO NIJAYAKER,
Purchaser.

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
TOWER
TO TURRET CLOCK MAKERS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of George Town, Penang invite offers from makers of repute, for the SUPPLY and fixing of a clock with four opal faces each six feet in diameter with Bells for chimes in the Memorial Clock Tower now in course of erection near the Public landing place.

They are prepared to expend the sum of six hundred pounds and invite detailed specifications and designs shewing fully the nature of the Clock etc., that makers are willing to contract to supply for that sum.

The Commissioners desire a highly finished Modern Clock with all possible improvements, and reserve to themselves the right to select the maker who in their opinion offers the best article and guarantee of its supply.

All assistance necessary will be afforded in its erection and tenderers will please state the date at which they are prepared to deliver.

A plan of the Clock Chamber etc., can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

By Order,
ACTING SECRETARY TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Municipal Office Town Hall, Penang, 22nd September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HURRUCKCHUND VELJIBHAI has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease lien sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91 Meadows street Fort within 11 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated, this 16 day of October 1900.

All that piece or parcel of ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon on the west side of Bazar Gate street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay in the city of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten square yards and two ninth of a square yard or there abouts registred in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 566 New No 5678 and old survey No 212 and New Survey No. 8655 which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A. Ward No 2197 and street Nos. 208,210, and 212 and which said premises are bounded on the north by the house of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai and on the south by the house formerly of the firm of Gopalrao Myral and now of Narandus Parmanandas on the East by the Bazar Gate street and on the west by the house of Burjorji Rustomji Battlewalla and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS :
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans.12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5 8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalization taught by MADAME SCHULTZ at own and Pupils' residences.—Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHOICE PLANTS, for SALE by AUCTION at 7 A.M., TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at Mrs. BAPTY'S Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

BEWARE of IMITATORS.—DESAI&COY. Dyers, Washers and Bleachers, have REMOVED to No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, opposite the old Shop.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified expert professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LALJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1.

TO BE LET—A FLAT, on ELDON ROAD, opposite HIGH COURT. Apply "F. F." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs.16 per year including Postage.

LOOK HERE, PLEASE.—BOMBAY WASHING Co. is the only Firm having 12 years' experience in Washing and Cleaning Woollen and Silk Wearing Apparel. Save from being Spoilt. Opposite Watson's Hotel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WAR! THE WAR ! ! !

Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AN CEYLON :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS :
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
A good wholesome Whisky
at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND...............£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 106,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, ChurchGate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

FURNITURE ! FURNITURE ! !
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their whole-sale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
Of several hundreds of
ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS.
All in perfect condition,
At Rs. 3 each, original price Rs. 21,
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs.
Second do. .... „ 4-8
Third do. .... „ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smaller type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................................. „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 13
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly... „ 6
Quarterly.. „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BYCULLA BOMBAY.
ENAMELLING OF IRON.

LECTURE CLASSES on Enamelling and drawing will be OPENED at this Institute on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1900. For particulars apply to the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS Co., Ld.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi on FRIDAY the 26th October, 1900 at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1900.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary Treasurer and Agent.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th October, 1900 to 1st November, 1900, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—

URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;

for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector upto 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th October 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER
(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,242 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	nil	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		190
Anglo-Indian	1,315	–	0	Nil	1c
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR. 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	,000	–	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,910
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	45
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	35
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	260
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	.875	1,000	1,000	Nil	335
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	390
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	12,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	–	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	155xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	–
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,820xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					–
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	77½
Mazagon	5,000	250	–	Nil	
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,510
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	18
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	1,742	1,	1,000	Nil	560 560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5.	
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50 500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1710xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	560
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	110xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	9
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	–	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	–	5 pr. ct.	700
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	450
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	415
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	550
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	–	Rs 80	1010

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale; Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 8-6m., 8-36a. Low water, 1-9m., 2-24a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peninsular entered the dock on Tuesday.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Gunny Mahomed, a habitual pickpocket was charged by Inspector Bartley, with stealing a purse, containing nine annas from the pocket of one Peter Pereira, a Goanese. On Tuesday morning, Pereira was standing at a grocer's shop at Pydhownee, purchasing some tea, when accused removed a purse from his pocket. The thief was detected by another man, who was standing close by and who secured him on the spot. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMPOUNDER.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, G. D'Aguira, a compounder, was again charged with theft of articles valued at Rs. 220, the property of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the defence. It was submitted on behalf of the accused that there was no corroboration as to the identity of the accused, or as to the statements of the accomplices. The accused had been an old and faithful servant of the company and some of the leading firms of Bombay. The magistrate remarked that he would have dealt with the case more seriously but for the extenuating circumstances brought to his notice. His Worship had absolutely no doubt in his mind that the accused had committed the thefts, and he sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

SINGULAR WAY OF TRAVELLING BY RAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Gopal Coovar, a Soortie, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, by Mr. Munshee Hassan Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with travelling from Dahnu to Dadur without a ticket and thereby defrauding the Railway Company to the extent of Rs 1-14. On the arrival of a goods train at the Dadur station on Monday afternoon, the accused was found concealed under the tarpaulin of a waggon loaded with grass. The police inquiries showed that accused was in a destitute condition and intended to come down to Bombay to earn his livelihood; but as he had no money to pay the railway fare, he resorted to this "modus operandi." The accused in his defence said that on the arrival of the train at Dahnu station he got on to the waggon and accidentally fell asleep and did not awake till he was aroused by a sepoy at the Dadur Station. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 and ordered him to pay Rs. 1-14, the railway fare. As the man had no money to pay the fine, he was sent to jail for five days.

THE CASE OF THE LATE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, late Persian Vice-Consul, and presented an application in connection with the case of defamation in which Mr. Cowasjee is the complainant. Mr. Taleyarkhan said that in the circumstances under which it was not possible to cross-examine Mr. R. D. Mehta, the witness examined for the accused, he hoped the court would grant a summons or a commission for the cross-examination of the witness. Instructions had been given to counsel for his cross-examination; and if he had not been suddenly taken ill, and prevented from attending to the case, Mr. Mehta would have been cross-examined at considerable length and the complainant could have shown that, though the witness appeared in the garb of a friend, he was in reality bitter enemy of many years' standing of the complainant and his family; and the evidence given by him was not to be relied upon. The witness was fully aware, the counsel said, of the nature of the cross-examination he had to face, and appeared anxious to avoid it. Mr. Mehta was an important witness; but he must be cross-examined at length. Counsel thought there must be something behind the scene which prompted the Mahomedan scribbler to write such articles. The Court had done justice to the witness by allowing him to return to Calcutta; and counsel asked that justice should now be done to his client.

Mr. Hamilton, who appeared for the defence under the instructions of Mr. M. H. Khan, said that the application was a mere pretence to gain time in order to have the case decided by Mr. Slater who, the complainant thought, had already formed an opinion adverse to the accused. Mr. Bland was quite competent to carry on the cross-examination on the last occasion. That was not done; and Mr. Hamilton hoped the Court would not grant any of the extraordinary requests made by the complainant.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in reply, submitted that no solid argument had been advanced against his application; and he hoped the Court would grant a commission.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the application, said it would not be fair to Mr. Mehta to bring him down to Bombay again. He, however, thought it was necessary that the whole of the witness's evidence should be before the Court. His Worship ordered a commission to issue to Calcutta, making it returnable in a fortnight.

CRICKET.

INDO-PORTUGUESE BOMBAY VS ANGLO-PORTUGUESE, POONA.

A VERY interesting game was witnessed on the Marine Battalion ground on Sunday between the above teams which resulted in a draw in favour of the home team. Scores:—

A-P 1ST INNINGS		2ND INNINGS.	
Joaquim Pass c Bragauca b Rodrigues	20	l b w Filloo	21
S Paul b Rodrigues	1	did not bat	
V Gonsalves b D-Mellow	1	l l w Filloo	2
Maxy D'Souza b Filoo	48	C D'Silva b Filloo	0
S D'Costa s b Vaz	14	to bat	
G Fernandes c and b Filloo	4	to bat	
V D'Costa b D'Mello	11	to bat	
A U E Pinto c Levi b D'Mello	3	to bat	
Jva Pass not out	6	l b w Filloo	29
P Martin b D'Mello	0	to bat	
F D'Souza b Filoo	3	to bat	
Extras	11	Extras	7
Total	122	Total	59

I-P 1ST INNINGS

J V D'Souza c Pass b Pinto	12
F D'Mello c D'Costa b D'Souza	12
V Bragauca b J. Pass	32
P D'Souza run out	1
E Athaede b Pinto	30
W X Pinto c Fernandes b D'Souza	6
A X Vaz run out	15
S D'Silva b Pass	27
L Rodrigues b Pinto	8
M D Mello b Pinto	0
R B D'Costa not out	17
Extras	18
Total	178

PASSENGERS PER S.S. OMMANI.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Ommani, sailing at 7 a.m. to-day for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan:—

FOR COLOMBO

Mr Winalasurandra, Mr Jayasinha, Mrs F Rennick, The Hon Mr Mrs and Miss Lely, Mr and Mrs Mead, Mrs L B Reilly, Mrs Mc Connel, Mr E Crauston, Mr D H Orillau, Mr W Cross, Mr P Pindal, Mr F Hill, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and 4 children

FOR HONGKONG

Mr Levey, Col Brito and son

FOR SAIGON

Mr Rozier, Mr Surcouf, Mr Giroux

HAIPHONG

Mr de Connaille, Mr T de Temple, Mr and Mrs Semoy 1 baby, Mr Morand, Mr Malimer, Mrs Drazier and 1 child, Mr Monton

FOR YOKOHAMA

Mr Berney Brown and 5 deck passengers

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

SCIENTIFIC Specialist, established permanently, for the Cure of General Diseases and Infirmities without exception. One Consulting Visit at the Consulting Rooms, including advice, £1 or Rs. 15, and at the patient's private residence, first visit, not exceeding one hour, £3 or Rs. 45. All Fees are Payable Cash in Advance, Ash Lane, Currency Bank, Bombay. A thirteen-page interesting Pamphlet given Free on Application, or sent Free by Post. Special Terms may be made to undertake a case by contract.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

20th October, 1900.
Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct.

ASSAULT ON A PARSEE DOCTOR.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST INSTIGATORS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, commenced investigating the cases in which Dr. Nadarshah Hormusji Edalji Sukhia, L. M. and S., L. V.? Sc., has charged Vali Mahomed Hassan alias Japanvalla, Fateh Mahomed Tarmahomed alias Fatoo Saroo and Gunny alias Abdool Gunny Abdoola Chaivalla with instigating Haji Abdoola to commit an offence of causing grievous hurt to complainant and of aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence under sections 109 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. L. Starling, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., solicitors, defended the first accused; while Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the second accused. The third accused did not appear.

Dr. Sukhia in his information stated that he lived in Cawasji Patel Street, Fort and kept his dispensary at Musjid Bunder Road, where he attended every day at certain hours. About half past 9 o'clock on the night of the 8th September last he, left his dispensary to return to his residence and as he was walking along Musjid Bunder Road in company of one of his patients named Abdool Satar Joosub, a man named Haji Abdoola suddenly dealt him a severe blow with a thick stick from behind, inflicting a wound on the left side of the neck. The assailant ran away but was pursued by Abdool Satar and the complainant's compounder Manual Farrell and was eventually caught by other townsmen at some distance from the place where the assault took place. Complainant had also a little later on joined in the pursuit and after the assailant had been secured, questioned him as to why he had assaulted him as he had given him no cause. Whereupon the assailant answered in the presence of several townsmen that he had done the act as a means of livelihood. The words used by him in Hindustani were "Pateke Baste." Asked whether any one had instigated him to commit the assault and if so whether he had been paid for it, the assailant replied that he had received money and that a person residing at Khaduk and a tea shop-keeper had instigated him to commit the deed. The assailant was then handed over to the police and taken to the Pydhownee Police Station, where he repeated the statement. The assailant was tried by Mr. Dracup on a charge of causing hurt to complainant and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. During the trial the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, who was instructed by one Fatteh Mahomed Tarmahomed otherwise known as Fatoo Saroo. Mr. Dracup, in passing the sentence upon the assailant, remarked that the assault was entirely unprovoked and was committed at the instigation of some persons. Dr. Sukhia further stated that since the commission of the assault on him, he caused a very careful inquiry to be made and ascertained that Vali Mahomed Hassan, otherwise known as Japanwalla, Fateh Mahomed Tarmahomed alias Fatoo Saroo and Gunny alias Abdool Gunny Chaivalla were the instigators. One of the instigators Valli Mahomed Hassan was on extremely hostile terms with the complainant by reason of the fact that at present there was a suit pending against him in the High Court, at the instance of his younger brother, Osman Hassan for a division of his father's estate and for an account for the management thereof. The complainant had assisted professionally the younger brother in the proceedings of that suit and on that account Vali Mahomed had borne a grudge against him and made no secret of his hostility as he had in his affidavits and in the letters written, by his solicitor, attacked complainant and impugned his motives and expressly stated that the latter was instigating his brother to fight against him. Complainant placed the matters in the hands of his solicitors, who saw the assailant in jail and also took down in writing the depositions of other witnesses. From the evidence now at his disposal, the complainant asserted that he was in a position to prove that Vali Mahomed had employed, Fateh Mahomed and Gunny alias Abdool Gunny to hire Haji Abdoola to commit the assault on him.

After the complainant and four of his witnesses had been examined, further hearning was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABDUL HOOSEIN FATEH ALLI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE NASIR ABDULLA SALEM.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for an interim order.

Mr. D. D. Davar, for two of the creditors, opposed the application and said that the matter had been fully argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell on the last Court day and the interim order was refused when his Lordship remarked that the Court could grant an interim order to *bona fide* insolvents and not to absconding Arabs. The learned counsel said that the application could well be made at the next sitting of the Court before the Judge who had heard all the affidavits in the case.

Mr. Manker said that his client wanted a short interim order and he was prepared to give substantial security for not leaving the jurisdiction of the Court.

After hearing the arguments his Lordship granted the insolvent protection order, till the next sitting of the Court on his furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Manker asked for an order that the insolvent be not arrested while on his way to Court during the day.

Mr. Davar said the insolvent was liable to be arrested and he would be arrested when found.

The insolvent was ultimately ordered to remain in Mr. Jackson's office till 2 p.m., and get the security required by the Court.

On the application of Mr. Davar his Lordship made the security available to the two creditors only whom the learned counsel represented in case the insolvent absconded.

RE KANAYALAL LACHMANLAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order.

As there was no opposition the application was granted.

RE ALI MAHOMED SAJAN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for six months' extension of the interim order, the learned counsel said there were twelve years' books to be made up and two mehtas were employed.

His Lordship: Would not four months suffice?

Mr. Davar said that in that case the insolvent would have to apply again, which meant extra costs.

His Lordship extended the interim order for six months.

RE VALJI HURJI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE NANALAL BHOGILAL.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE SHAMIJIBHAI AKHAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE FAZALBHOY CASSIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—

Ahmed Chand Tarai; Robert Edwin Young Myer; Saized Akbar Ali; Jamsetji Pallonji Toddywalla; George Harris Stride; Ananta Bhau; Narayendas Gopaldas Sha; Burjorji Rattanji Bilimoria; Sheik Abdual Latiff; Balaram Babji Mankar and Colonel John Anderson.

DAMAUN NEWS.

FEVER is prevailing this year to an unprecedented extent, hundreds of persons being attacked and a load of work is thrown upon the shoulders of the two qualified medical practitioners, not to say anything about the practice of the Vaddyas and Hakims, who have hardly time to breath.

Again the private teachers were summoned by the chief of the police before him and their names taken down with a view to hand them to higher authorities. Among the few that appeared before the chief, were several Mahomedans who are Koran teachers. It is said that the Government intend to examine these teachers, to find out whether they are learned enough to sow the seeds of education in the minds of the young sons of Damaun and to prohibit from teaching such as may be in the opinion of the Examination Committee be incompetent for the purpose. It appears that for a long time there has been no Government or private English school or class where a citizen could place his son to learn English. An enterprising Parsi, a native of Damaun, two years ago opened a class to teach English and collected at one time about 40 students, but soon after the number dwindled to units. During the last three months a Bombay Hindu, whom circumstances have compelled to make Damaun his domicile for the last six years and who has succeeded in making himself useful to the people in various ways has continued the class. His name, too, was obtained by the Police Chief and included in the list of private teachers. It is however much to be regretted that an English School is not established on a sound basis, under the superintendence of a competent graduate or under graduate of the Bombay University. To-day (18th) being the anniversary of the birth of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal 21 guns were fired at noon from the Fort at Upper Damaun.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

PRELIMINARY forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal for the year 1900:—

Explanatory.—The district returns appended to this forecast report on the state of the crop about the middle of September. In estimating the Provincial outturn, however, I have taken into consideration the rainfall during the latter part of September.

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the season up to the third week of September has already been described in the preliminary forecast on the "bhadoi" crops of 1900, which was issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, on the 24th instant. Both in April and May the fall was deficient in the greater part of the Province, the total fall being much below the normal, except in South-West Bengal and in the Chota Nagpur Division, where it was considerably in excess. In June, the fall was normal in the east of the Province and in other parts, though much interrupted, it was not deficient on the whole. The fall in July was more evenly distributed, and was fairly continuous over the greater part of the Province. The total fall for the month was much above the normal in North and East Bangal, but more or less in defect elsewhere. There was a break in the rains in August which greatly retarded the work of transplantation in many districts especially in South Bihar. The fall in the current month has been general and exceptionally heavy in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where it has injured the prospects of winter rice to some extent.

Area cultivated.—Since the publication of the final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1899, the District Officers of Midnapore, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Champaran have revised their figures for the normal area under this crop, with the result that the Provincial total of the normal area under winter rice now stands at 31,023,000 acres against 31,076,400 acres shown in the final forecast of the preceding year. The area sown with winter rice this year is estimated at 28,883,300 acres against 31,344,700 acres in 1899. The decrease in the area sown is due to the scanty and badly distributed rainfall in the early part of the season, and also to the drought at the time of transplantation. On the whole, the season has not been altogether favourable for the winter rice crop.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen from the district returns appended to this note that out of the 45 districts in the Province, only 11 (the 24 Parganas, Khulna, Backergunj, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Puri, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum) have returned an outturn of 100 per cent. or over. In nine, the outturn is estimated at between 90 and 100 per cent., in ten others between 80 and 90 per cent. while in all the rest, except Gaya, the estimate varies between 50 and 80 per cent. Gaya with 49 per cent. shows the poorest outturn of all.

Outturn.—According to the estimates made by the District Officers, the outturn of the winter rice crop this year for the Province, as a whole, will amount to 87 per cent. of a normal crop, as compared with 90 per cent. as finally estimated last year. While the recent heavy rains have been beneficial to this crop in most parts of the Province, although the record fall in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions will no doubt cause partial damage to the "aman" paddy there, the weather in the month of August was distinctly unseasonable and I do not feel justified in raising this estimate beyond 88 per cent. although I am aware that the general tendency of the returns is towards an underestimate. An estimate of 88 per cent. corresponds to what was fromerly known as a fourteen-anna crop.

BENGAL INDIGO.

First note on the indigo crop of Bengal for season 1900:—

Explanatory.—This forecast furnishes the first estimates of the area and outturn of indigo in the twenty indigo growing districts of this Province. Owing to the heavy fall in the price of indigo, due to the introduction of synthetic indigo into the markets of Europe, there has been a great diminution in the area sown with this crop. The fall has so severely affected the industry in East Bengal that many factories have recently been closed, while even in North Bihar there has been a considerable contraction in the operations of many concerns. As will be seen from the note below on the estimated outturn, it seems probable that the district officers have over-estimated the area actually sown in East Bengal.

Character of the season.—The season has been unfavourable to the indigo crop. The character of the monsoon rains has been described in the "bhadoi" and winter rice forecast, which have been recently issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. The rain in April and May was scanty and insufficient for the sowing, germination, and early growth of the crop, while the heavy rain that followed damaged the prospects of the outturn to a great extent. The light rainfall of August has, however, proved favourable to the "khunti" crop in North Bihar.

Area sown.—The total area sown with indigo this year in this Province is estimated at 355,800 acres as compared with 441,600 acres reported in the final forecast of last year. The falling off is remarkable, and is chiefly due to the present unfavourable prospects of the industry. It is probable that the estimate of area sown is rather above the mark, and that some officers have not fully appreciated how greatly the area under this crop has fallen off in their districts.

Prospects of the crop.—From the district returns appended to this note, it will be seen that only one (Gaya, which has only 100 acres under this crop) of the 20 districts reports a normal outturn. Only two (Darbhanga and Monghyr) forecasts an outturn of between 90 and 100 per cent., while two more (Jessore and Seran) anticipate an outturn of 80 per cent. only. In six districts the outturn is estimated at between 70 and 80 per cent. Muzaffarpur returns a 65 per cent. outturn, Bankura and Rangpur estimate 50 per cent. crop each, while the estimate in other districts varies between 36 and 45 per cent. The outturn for the five indigo-growing districts of North Bihar, taken together is given as 77 per cent. of a normal crop, but there is reason to believe that the excellence of the outturn of the "khunti" crop has been somewhat under-estimated. According to the district reports, the outturn for the Province, as a whole, comes to 71 per cent, of a normal crop against 62 per cent, as finally estimated last year. I am inclined to think, however, that this estimate is a very low one, and that the crop actually harvested is not likely to fall below 80 per cent. of the normal.

Gross outturn.—According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn for North Bihar will probably amount to about 52,500 factory maunds, and that for Lower Bengal to about 11,000 factory maunds. A factory maund is equal to about 75 lbs. These figures differ very considerably from those which have been estimated by Messrs. Moran and Company, which are 61,250 factory maunds for North Bihar and 5,750 factory maunds for Lower Bengal. Allowing for an over-estimate of the area under indigo in Lower Bengal, and for there being, on the other hand, a good deal of indigo grown by native cultivators for local consumption, which would not be included in the returns of Messrs. Moran and Company, I am inclined to estimate a total outturn of about 8,000 maunds in the districts outside North Bihar. As regards the five districts which form North Behar viz., Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, and Monghyr, it seems probable that the outturn has been under estimated; and that it is not likely to fall short of 85 per cent, all round. This figure would give a gross outturn of about 58,000 factory maunds. In these circumstances, it would appear that Messrs. Moran and Company's figures may prove somewhat high, although I am aware that their information is derived from excellent sources.

THE CONGRESS OF THE DANTE SOCIETY.

THE congress of the Dante Society was opened on September 27 by Senator Villari, who spoke in his address of the position held by the Italian language in various countries, and said that Italy could not remain indifferent to the manner in which Italian was threatened in Malta, where the Alighieri Society had promoted the creation of a committee for the preservation of the language. The speaker added:—"No candidate in the present elections in Malta ventured to approve of the restrictive measures announced last year by the British Government, and this shows a unanimity of feeling in the island in favour of a language which has for centuries been the current tongue of the island. The eloquence of these facts will not fail to appeal to British public opinion."—Reuter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

Wednesday: Pressure has been steady in the west and south of the Peninsula and has increased elsewhere, the increase being slight to brisk in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. High pressure conditions are more marked to-day over the central parts of the country, but pressure continues low over the south of the Bay and a rough sea is reported from Cocanada. Winds still show feeble cyclonic circulation round the Bay, but unsettled conditions over south of the Bay have not yet developed into a cyclonic storm. Temperature is in general defect in the Punjab, North Western and Central Provinces, Central India Bombay, Deccan, and north-east India; and in excess in south and east of the Peninsula and part of Burma. Showers have been fairly general in the south of the Peninsula and a few showers have fallen in Burma, Assam and Orissa. False Point and Cochin have received two inches; Coimbatore and Tinnevelly one and-a-half inches. Fresh snow has fallen on the hills to the north of Simla.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callout standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·937	S	1	94·6	59·0	72	...	19·16	+2·12
Sirsa	29·899	ESE	1	95·3	59·6	86	...	8·83	−3·64
Delhi	29·908	Calm	1	92·7	64·8	69	...	29·59	+3·36
Agra	29·916	NW	4	96·0	65·9	51	...	19·22	−7·86
Cawnpore	29·901	SW	2	92·3	62·0	59	...	29·54	+0·22
Allahabad	29·909	WSW	3	90·2	62·4	68	..	29·14	−7·30
Jhansi	29·961	SW	2	92·7	67·6	51	..	35·37	−2·03
Jacobabad	29·894	NE	2	100·5	68·1	53	...	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·900	WSW	9	87·9	74·7	83	...	1·69	−4·39
Jeypore	29·960	W	4	94·2	64·1	49	...	21·08	−5·46
Ajmere	29·953	W	5	91·9	64·7	43	...	23·47	+3·62
Deesa	29·973	E	6	99·1	64·0	43	..	28·56	+2·91
Ahmedabad.	29·961	E	1	98·2	70·6	41	...	15·44	−21·10
Bhuj	29·976	WSW	2	96·8	69·9	48	..	17·12	+3·51
Jamnagar	29·950	SSW	7	95·1	67·2	71	..	21·91	−0·58
Rajkot	29·958	SE	3	96·4	63·9	59	...	37·50	+9·83
Bhownagar Para	29·956	N	3	96·6	65·8	44	...	31·01	+9·51
Veraval	29·928	NNE	5	94·1	71·8	45	...	34·53	+15·50
Neemuch	30·000	Calm	4	90·5	61·6	64	...	37·61	+7·12
Indore	30·000	Calm	1	89·3	58·6	57	...	33·98	+1·37
Saugor	29·977	SSW	1	87·4	66·1	50	...	40·29	−5·25
Jubulpore	30·004	S	1	84·4	58·8	81	...	52·59	−3·47
Hoshangabad	29·982	SE	1	88·7	62·2	68	...	45·16	−8·20
Khandwa	30·004	Calm	2	93·7	58·6	50	...	37·85	+7·13
Raipur	29·985	NE	1	86·8	65·2	73	...	56·59	+8·61
Nagpur	29·987	Calm	4	90·2	61·6	41	...	48·88	+3·52
Amraoti	30·008	NE	7	90·7	62·3	39	...	30·14	−2·92
Akola	30·016	Calm	3	91·9	58·0	55	...	40·64	+7·48
Surat	29·950	NE	3	98·7	67·5	42	...	34·09	−11·48
Malegaon	29·987	E	3	93·4	58·4	34	...	11·89	−9·47
Bombay	29·922	ENE	7	90·3	73·8	72	...	69·14	−2·28
Poona	29·996	Calm	5	92·5	59·9	49	..	25·04	+2·25
Ahmednagar	29·990	NW	6	91·4	55·5	51	..	18·97	−0·50
Aurangabad	?	E	7	91·3	54·7	38	...	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·946	NE	9	94·2	63·1	28	...	15·97	−11·97
Ratnagiri	29·896	Calm	5	96·9	70·4	49	...	96·97	−10·41
Belgaum	29·903	ENE	8	84·3	61·9	45	...	59·28	+18·82
Goa	29·886	E	6	8[illegible]·3	75·4	75	..	9[illegible]·8	+7·96
Karwar	29·869	NE	3	90·3	70·5	71	...	135·15	+16·03
Mangalore	29·857	E	2	88·3	77·4	82	...	139·69	+32·79
Calicut	29·853	ENE	5	88·7	76·0	82	0·03	98·09	+7·40
Cochin	29·861	NNE	...	88·5	75·6	87	1·76	69·12	−11·14
Bangalore	29·912	ENE	4	82·3	67·3	81	...	22·45	−1·02
Secunderabad	29·937	NE	3	88·6	67·5	40	..	23·21	−4·55
Masulipatam	29·913	NNE	8	91·6	78·1	81	...	22·89	−5·92
Bellary	29·913	E	4	89·2	71·7	55	...	11·66	−1·67
Cuddapah	29·899	NE	L	96·2	77·9	77	...	15·43	−8·35
Madras	29·880	W	6	94·0	76·5	85	0·35	12·08	−7·38
Coimbatore	29·910	W	3	88·4	69·6	86	1·37	11·89	+3·75
Trichinopoly	29·870	Calm	5	93·0	77·3	77	...	13·37	−2·00
Negapatam	29·839	NW	11	88·2	78·9	95	0·11	15·18	+0·35
Colombo	29·868	N	5	85·0	7[illegible]	89	0·65	30·59	+2·84
Aden	29·879	NE	10	89·3	74·9	78	...	0·00	−0·44

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Hoshangabad and Raipur, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Central India, Berar and at Jubulpore and Khandwa, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cuddapah, Madras and Sholapur, and the minimum 5° to 8° in defect in Central India, Berar and at Jubulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Sholapur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, and Bhawnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad and the lowest 55° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore, Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·76") and Coimbatore (1·37") about a quarter of an inch at Madras and very light showers at Calicut and Negapatam.

The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is slightly unsettled and local showers are probable in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th October, 1900

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .... inches	29·871
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	194

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 16.

10 p.m.	80·2

WEDNESDAY—OCT. 17.

6 a.m.	74·1
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·4

A FRANCIS JOSEPH INCIDENT.

THE "Neue Freie Presee" publishes a rather strange story on the authority of its Ischl correspondent. A few days before Emperor Francis Joseph left the above-named town for Vienna a lady appeared at the Imperial Schloss and urgently petitioned for an audience with his Majesty. She professed to have to make a communication of the greatest importance. She gave the name of Mademoiselle Demesne, and stated that she was French by birth, and staying at one of the principal hotels. In consequence of her strange behaviour she was handed over to the authorities, who elicited the fact that she had made herself exceedingly conspicuous in many ways at her temporary quarters. Telegraphic inquiries to the chief of the Paris detective force brought the reply that Mdlle. Demesne had been treated recently at one of the convent infirmaries of the capital for hysteria, and that at her departure from the institution she had expressed her intention of visiting some relatives. Nevertheless the latter never caught sight of her, for she went straight to Vienna, where she took private lodgings, and forthwith began to gather information as to the best means of approaching the Emperor. Her landlady there practically repeated the tale of the hotel proprietor at Ischl as to her unaccountable and by no means nonconspicuous demeanour. It is evident that the authorities are confronted by a highly-strung nervous young woman, and she has been placed under medical supervision and care until her relatives can claim her, for Mdlle. Demesne belongs to a good family, and enjoys an independent income.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVEL
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT
FRONT DOOR LATCH.

ADVANTAGES:
SIZE OF KEYS UNDER TWO INCHES.

Easily fixed by any carpenter, Suitable for either left or right-hand door. Adjustable for any THICKNESS of door between 1½in. and 2½in.

PRICE Rs. 11, each Lock,
Including Screws, Handle, Stop-pin Chain, &c.
The best cheap Latch on the Market
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
Special Illustrated Lists free by Post.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.
OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
[illegible]
Price, as. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had of the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 7-8 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£84 7-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London .....29 3-16 plus 1-16
Do New York .....62 5-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·12—1
Do. New York .....4·84 1-8 unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.—1-8 p. ct.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent.—unch'gd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000.
Copper Braziers £33-10

WHEAT AND SEEDS—
Wheat Afloat, for U. K. 2,040,000
Rape and Yellow Gujerat, sellers, April-May, Dunkirk ..... 47s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—The market remains quiet but steady, with rates unaltered and little doing. Bank Demand was given for 17th December at 1s. 4d. and at 1s. 4 1-32d for all January, the Bazaar being the principal buyers.

Bank Telegraphic .....1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand .....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs .....1'09 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 203
Hongkong ,, ... ,, 152
Japan ,, ... ,, 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 97-2 and during the course of the day improved to Rs. 97-6 per cent. creating some excitement. The Banks are reported to have sold heavily, speculators being the chief buyers. The surplus is therefore increasing which will be difficult to finance when there will be little demand in the money market. The next age is quoted one to 1 1-2 annas lower than the early settlement.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with little doing. "Bales" have again been booked to-day at 20s. for Antwerp and Dunkirk.
The Rydal Hall, ready, in port, has been taken up at 18s. for Liverpool and one other port.
COALS.—Position unchanged with nothing to report.
WHEAT.—The market is more or less unchanged for white Delhi, April May, at Rs. 4-9-6.
SEEDS—LINSEED.—The market continues strong and as much as Rs 11-8 per cwt. has been paid.
CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 39-8 with little doing.
RAPESEED.—Firm at Rs. 8-2 per cwt.
POPPYSEED.—Market is steady but unchanged at Rs. 8-12.
GINGELLYSEED.—Unchanged.
COTTON.—The market is dull owing to lower advices from New York and Liverpool, but at the close prices advanced Rs. 2 from the morning in consequence of better news from the other side.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Mancoester was dull. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 21,000 bales. Spot 5 5-8—3-16. Fair Brown Egyptians 7 1-4—1-8. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·15	5·6	4·62	4·57	4·54
—9·34	—7·64	—7·34	—7·64	—6·64

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports.	47,000
Do. do last year	44,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	30,000
Do. do Continent	30,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-16—3-16
Futures, month of January	9·12—5
Do. do. April	9·12—4

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	190
Do. F. G. ready	180
Do. do. Jany. 1901	184
Broach Fine, ready	220
Do Good, ready	205
Do. Good, March, 1901	223

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

Barsi and Nuggur	68 bales
Total Oomras...	68 ,,
Broach	18 ,,
Compta and Dharwar	495 ,,
Westerns	14 ,,
Bengals	121 ,,
Persian	37 ,,
Other Sorts	44 ,,
Total...	797 ,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat..... ..	32,604 cwts.
Linseed	936 ,,
Rapeseed	2,207 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	3,408 ,,
Poppyseed	1,255 ,,
Groundnuts	13 ,,
Castorseed.....	1,164 ,,
Rice	18 842 ,,
Myrabollams	2,704 ,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 7-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £75 000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.
ADEN, OCT. 17.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 1844·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	7,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	134	4	205
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,28,317	30,12,646	02,158	42,03,121
Total for 11 weeks...	12,38,317	32,32,646	69,158	45,40,121
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,183	3,10,453	8,145	4,27,780
Per mile of Ry do.	66	189	5	260
Total to corresponding date do. ...	11,67,263	29,76,953	88,972	42,33,203

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 90,781
Increase to date..... ,, 3,06,918

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,91,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks ...	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,812	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,12,623	18,79,693	21,133	28,43,449

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 29,455
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,90,071

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALLIDAY—October 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of Morrice M Halliday, of a son.
HEWETSON—October 11, at Palamcotta, the wife of John Hewetson, I C S, of a son.
WINGATE—October 9, at Strawberry Bank, Murree, the wife of Lieut Colonel G Wingate, I S C, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—October 12, at The Cedars, Simla, the wife of J R Williams, Patiala State, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

THE "Kalidas" case ended on Tuesday in the conviction of the proprietor and publisher of that journal and the infliction of punishment, which if not adequeste is all that the prosecution asked for. The so-called editor, who was proved to have no responsibility, at all events at the time of the publication of the offensive articles, was acquitted and discharged. The "Kalidas" is a Marathi newspaper printed and published in Benares. It was started two years ago, shortly after Marathi journalism had become unprofitable in the Bombay Deccan. Its proprietor is Krishnaji Abaji Guruji, and its printer, the proprietor's son, Vaman Rao. The paper appears to have pursued a fairly even course for some time and to have appealed to that class of readers whose supply in their own country had been cut off through the agency of the Public Prosecutor in Bombay. It is understood that the discovery of the character of the pabulum served up by the "Kalidas" may be credited to the Reporter on the Native Press in Bombay, who, through the local Government, invited the attention of the Government of the North-West Provinces to it. The Government of India was referred to and took a month to examine into the matter before it sanctioned the prosecution of the journal. The charges against the editor, proprietor and publisher were framed under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, of writing and publishing articles, calculated and purporting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, not as in the "Kesari" case of feelings of enmity or disaffection towards the Government. The penalty under the new section is two years' imprisonment or fine, or both. The "Kalidas" case is the first of its kind under the new section, and the articles which brought it within reach of the law were editorials which appeared in the issues of the 9th and 30th June, entitled "Black and White" and "A Show of Hypocrisy," which were translated in Bombay under the direction of Government. The prosecution also put in two more articles from the issues of 21st July and 4th August, headed "All this is habit" and "How is plain widowhood worse than weak wifehood?" respectively, with their translations, to show the general drift of the writings of the "Kalidas." The fact that Bombay took a lively interest in the case is explained by the evidence which showed that whereas in Benares only thirteen copies were circulated, the Marathas in Bombay subscribed to over four hundred.

The intention of the writer was unmistakable. It was to lower the white races in the estimation of the native, to hold them up to contempt and derision. And the writings were characterised by more acrimony than is to be found in many of the exhibits which carried other native editors to jail. In the one entitled "How is plain widowhood worse than weak wifehood" the writer, admittedly Krishnaji, likened the conditions of India to that of the unfortunate woman, whose husband, father, mother, brothers are all dead. "There are," he added, "two brothers who have equal rights, one of them subsists on palatable dishes, lives in a splendid house, drives pompously about in various sorts of nice conveyances, enjoys himself in charming gardens in the company of a beautiful woman who is an adept in the science of love, while the other with the earth below and the sky above lies rolling about without food and water. On behalf of one there are hundreds of members having tough fights in Parliament to protect his rights, while on behalf of the other Wedderburn with all his vehement efforts and his reading before empty benches the tale of India's poverty has been reduced to despair!" India has no protector, but the Almighty, the writer concluded. "There is quietude in India, but it is like the silence which prevails on the burning ground in the dead of night. There is freedom in India, but it is like that of a bird whose feathers have been plucked, or like that of the king of the forest whose teeth and claws have been extracted. There is happiness here but it is simply unreal and hollow like the mirage, there is justice here but it is like milk mixed with water. There is wealth here but other countries call it poverty. There are also enterprises and industries here, but they are like *varan* without salt in it. In short, there is everything here, but it is unsubstantial, like whey after the butter has been extracted, or like a ripe mango sucked dry." This is what the British have done for India; this is the net result of their occupation and supremacy. The tone of the article headed "Black and White" is the same though couched in more offensive language. "The conquered are the black, the conquerors the white. As soon as the word black is uttered, there stands before the eye a creature submissive, helpless, starving, servile, and wretched, his back streaming with blood (being struck) with the bullets of a gun, with iron-shod boots and with horse-whips, his eyes full of tears, his body trembling with fear, and his hands folded together through helplessness, such is the scene which appears to the sight. But as soon as the mere word 'white' occurs to the mind, then begin to appear the picture of a creature proud, haughty, intoxicated by the use of liquor and flesh and overpowered by anger, his eyes reddened, his mouth showering forth abuses, his body quaking with violent anger, his hands engaged in using a whip or a gun; sometimes such a sight is also to be seen. Black and white honour, black and white justice, black and white greatness, black and white scheming, black and white food, black and white value, and which is still more black and white dog, matters have reached even this stage." Neither justice nor honour does he credit us with. There are thinly veiled invocations to the conquered to exercise the valour and the intelligence that is within them, for in no respect is the black inferior to the white. Beyond this, in extracts from the "Kalidas," which we have quoted from time to time, there is an unequivocal attempt to generate, where it does not already exist, and to foster where it does, by wilful misrepresentation and lying, a spirit of discontent and unrest, of hatred and enmity. It required nothing but evidence as to the responsibility for the publication of the articles to justify a conviction.

That evidence was forthcoming. It was proved and admitted that Krishnaji was the lessee of the press where the paper was published, and that he had written the incriminating articles. Vaman Rao, who was described as the publisher, according to the first accused, merely addressed the covers, put on labels and acted as clerk, whilst Sadashiv Lewati, who was designated editor, owns that he is a Maratha Brahmin student, lives with Krishnaji, receives no payment, gets his food from Scindhia's poorhouse and never wrote anything for the "Kalidas." Krishnajee has been bound over to enter into a bond of himself and two sureties, or suffer a year's simple imprisonment; the son, Vaman Row, to execute his own bond for one thousand and give two sureties for five hundred each, or, in default, to be likewise imprisoned for one year; Levati to be acquitted and discharged. So far as Levati is concerned there could be no other result but acquittal. Vaman might also have been set at liberty. But Krishnaji may congratulate himself on getting off so lightly. He asked for time to find sureties, but this the magistrate refused to grant and Krishnaji was removed to jail. We are told that Mr. Madhav Row, standing surety for Vaman Row and paying one thousand rupees in notes, the magistrate agreed to release the latter on condition that he produced the second surety in two weeks' time. No witnesses had been called for the defence. Mr. Karandikar, who represented Krishnaji, did more than could be expected of him. He tried to show that the accused displayed bad taste, he had merely been guilty of a bonafide attempt to remove the differences existing at the present day which were calculated to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes and that the articles were mere comments upon measures of Government. You must keep the Government and the European community quite distinct, he urged, or sedition would never end. Mr. O'Connor seemed to suggest that the interests of the two are identical. Mr. Karandikar could only say that it would be a bad day for British rule in India if they are held to be identical. When one compares two things one has *ex necessitate* to mete out praise and blame. One cannot comment on any subject without comparing and if one pushes the principle to its logical and natural inference, why, all criticism must be suppressed. Specious argument of this kind however does not mislead a magistrate of Mr. Wyndham's experience, and he had no hesitation in complying with the request of Mr. O'Connor that the accused be bound over under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The "Kalidas" is only an obscure paper, it is true, and of itself it might not have had sufficient influence to induce the survivors of the Chapekars to repeat the outrages of the Jubilee year, but to overlook an offence of the kind might have led to the publication of much more mischievous matter. The warning with which Mr. Karandikar asked that Krishnaji should have been let off would not have sufficed. He had been allowed to go on without interference for too long already as the file which Mr. O'Connor had before him revealed. As Mr. Justice Strachey in his judgment in the "Kesari" case observed that the law secures to all the liberty which any reasonable man can desire and to allow more would be culpable weakness, fatal to the interests not only of Government but of the people.

THE general usefulness of the Burman pony whether he is put to hard work or used for sport is well-known, and in the early days of the war in South Africa a number of these sturdy animals were shipped to Capetown. Soon after the second Burma war an attempt was made to improve the breed, the result being the familiarly known "Pegu Pony." The animals produced were as a rule not only faster thereby gaining advantage over the pure Burman in a race, but their height and lighter mouths made them pleasanter polo ponies, and in this way the polo-player as well as the racing man took a liking to the cross breed. The demand for cross breed animals has led the Burman horse-breeder to try and produce them, with the result that horses of all sorts and types are used at the stud and deterioration has set in. Moreover there is a tendency to discard the Burman bred animal, and polo players say they must have higher animals to make the game more lively and to compete in tournaments with ponies introduced from India. It is suggested that the Race Clubs and Polo Associations should offer some inducement to secure the improvement of the breed of ponies suited for their own particular form of sport. The adoption of rules, by such institutions, strongly favouring animals of the purest Burman blood, would create a demand in Burma for the old type of animal, which would be willingly responded to by the Burman breeder who knows something about his own breed of pony but nothing of foreign breeds. The introduction of a Breeders' race would have a material effect especially if the stakes were large and worth winning. A standard of Burman blood should be fixed, and this would tend to produce a thoroughbred stock of a standard type which is so much required in Burma. The Burman himself is a great sportsman and if only fairly dealt with no man would be keener on bringing his pony forward. With regard to polo there is much talk about raising the height of ponies in Burma, but this would only be in the interest of a section of players. An increase in height in a Burman bred animal means an increased chance of foreign blood, as well as an increase of price; and conversely the lower the pony's height the greater chance of purer Burman blood and also of a lower price. It is therefore, to the advantage not only of the Burman bred animal, but to polo players in general, that the height be kept as low as possible, as by keeping it so a poorer sportsman is placed on a level with the more wealthy player.

THE chief feature of the weekly report on agriculture is the excellent prospect of the cotton crop, which is general throughout India. There are a few districts in Bombay Presidency where a fall of rain would be a great blessing, not only to the crops but it would replenish the wells, the water of which is unfortunately now at a very low level. Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bhownagar, and Viramgam are in urgent need of rain, the position in the two former places being intensely critical. Portions of land in Nasik collectorate are also in need of rain, but the prospects in Dhulia continue to show improvement, and all crops promise well. In Agra, Delhi, Beawar, cotton picking is general, and in other parts of the Punjab the cotton plants are ripening. A particularly fine crop is expected to be gathered in the Central Provinces where the area sown is 901,000 acres, or 23 per cent. in excess of last year's area. Farmers have begun to realise the great demand for cotton, and the comparative cheapness of the seed has also led many cultivators to spend their takavi advances and charitable grants on cotton. The forecast of the crop states that if the Provinces escape heavy rain at the end of October or beginning of November, then an outturn of 110 (100 representing normal) may be safely anticipated throughout. The crops in the North-Western Provinces although in a favourable condition does not give evidence of yielding more than 90 per cent. The general prospects of winter rice are good in Bengal, except in the flooded area, where thousands of acres are still submerged, but in Assam rain would do immense good. Good reports also continue to be received from Mysore, Berar, Hyderabad, Rajputana and Central India. Nearly 230,000 persons came off relief in Central Provinces and over 130,000 people relied upon their own resources in preference to taking aid from Government.

LORD ALVERSTONE, better known as Sir Richard Webster, who has been appointed to the office of Lord Chief Justice, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, has long been marked out for distinction. He entered Parliament in 1885, and in the last three Tory Cabinets acted as Attorney General, and in more than one great case he has displayed profound knowledge of the law. In 1893 he was counsel for Great Britian in the Behring Sea Arbitration, but he gained his fame as the leading counsel for the Government in the Parnell Commission. He had to contend against one of the greatest modern lawyers, Lord Russell, but although his case was somewhat "given away" by the Piggot forgeries, Sir Richard fairly held his own. In his earlier years the Lord Chief Justice was a fine athlete, and is not a little proud of the cups and medals and trophies on his oak side board, which remind one of the fact that in 1865 he worsted the championship of Oxford in both the one-mile and two-mile races of the inter-university contest. Lord Alverstone's elevation left the Mastership of the Rolls vacant, and this post has been conferred on Sir Archibald Levin Smith, senior judge of the Court of Appeal. Sir Archibald was appointed to the bench in 1883, he was one of the judges in the Parnell commission held in 1888, and five years later was transferred to the Court of Appeal. Like Lord Alverstone he distinguished himself at his University, and for three successive years he occupied a place in the Cambridge eight.

IT is notified for information that a Cavalry Escort consisting of—1st Bombay Lancers—1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, 4 Native Officers, 2 Kote Duffedars, 4 Duffedars, 4 Naiks, 1 Trumpeter, 2 Farriers, 96 Rank and File, 117 horses, 61 ponies, and 81 followers—will arrive from Poona by route march on the 3rd November next, for duty, with his Excellency the Viceroy while in Bombay, and will be encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Hindoo Gymkhana, on arrival.

THE decision in the case of the Government appeal against the acquittal of Ganesh Pershad, Kotwal of Lucknow city in the Nawabi case, was delivered on Monday by Mr. Ross Scott, Judicial Commissioner. The court was crowded. The court found the charge under Section 333 I. P. C not proved, and acquitted accused under the same, but finding him guilty of the second charge under Section 161 of the I. P. C. sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in default to a further term of six months. The conviction under Section 161 is in connection with the acceptance of a bribe of Rs. 1,000 from Nawab Asghar Husain.

ON the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, the Municipal Standing Committee decided yesterday to request the Municipal Commissioner to see that no inconvenience was felt on account of inadequate supply of water during the coming Dewali holidays, especially in Hindu quarters.

THE Commander-in-Chief now leaves Simla on his autumn tour on the 29th instant.

THERE were three fresh cases of cholera with one death among the 4th Hussars at Secunderabad on the 11th and 12th instant.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 80. Four fresh cases of plague were recorded, and the same number of deaths from that disease.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, Black Watch, A.-D.-C. on the Viceroy's Staff, will, we understand, be Military Secretary to Lord Ampthill, Governor-Elect of Madras.

THE 17th Bengal Infantry, who were to have left Benares on the 16th instant for Dera Ismail Khan, have developed cholera. Their move will be delayed until the regiment has been ten days clear of the disease.

THE new appointment of Settlement Officer in the Patiala State will go to Captain Popham Young of the Punjab Commission, who has done such good work as Colonisation Officer in the Chenab Canal districts.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Travancore has charged Mr. Nagam Ayya with the duty of bringing out the first Travancore State Manual, a work for which he is well qualified. He was the author of the Travancore Census Report, a work which appeals to ethnologists, including the French lady, Mlle Menant, who is reported to be about to visit Travancore to study the local Hill tribes.

THE Indian Famine Fund has now reached 150 lakhs, of which 139 lakhs were received by the Central Executive Committee, and the balance by provincial branches. The Colonies continue to figure prominently; among recent contributors, Port Elizabeth in Cape Colony has remitted over Rs. 10,000 through Sir Alfred Milner. 134 lakhs have been distributed by the Central Executive Committee out of the 139 lakhs received by them among the various branches some of which require no further assistance. Others are still in need of help and a fresh distribution will shortly be made.

THE appointment of the Duke of York to preside at the inauguration of the Australian Parliament suggests, in influential quarters, the idea of the Prince of Wales acting on behalf of her Majesty at the opening of the new Parliament at Westminster in November.

IT is stated that the Emperor of Japan will next May visit the European Courts, and that his Majesty has already accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Emperor of Austria at the Imperial Burg Palace.

A REUTER'S telegram from Budapest states that as the Shah was driving to the race-course there, an Riclad individual attempted to throw a petition into his Majesty's carriage. The man was arrested, but was released again, after he had satisfied the police as to his identity. The incident caused momentary excitement among the crowd, it being thought that an attempt was being made on the Shah's life.

GENERAL TYLER, Inspector-General of Artillery, and General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will make no regular tours of inspection this cold weather, as they will be mainly occupied with their work as members of the Horse-breeding Commission. Lord Arthur CECIL is to be the English expert who will join the Commission to enquire into horse breeding in India with a view to securing better military remounts. He has considerable knowledge of English horseflesh, and has done some horse-breeding on his own account.

THERE has still been nothing definitely heard regarding the return of the troops from South Africa to India. The War Office, however, have notified that the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, or the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment (or both, according as the General Officer Commanding in Ceylon may wish) may be relieved by the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, now at Dum-Dum. The last named regiment will probably leave Calcutta in the "Canning" for Colombo about the end of November.

AT St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, on September 27 in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation, the marriage took place of Earl Granville (Granville George Leveson-Gower, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his father, the late Earl, in 1891), of Stone Park, Staffordshire, and Miss Nina Aysha Baring, only daughter of Mr. Walter Baring, her Majesty's Minister at Montevideo, niece of Viscount Cromer and Lady Suffield, and cousin of the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Ashburton, and Countess Carrington. The ceremony was a brilliant one.

THE surrender of the Boers to the Portuguese may not improbably add a word to the Portuguese language, if not to our own. When Bourbaki's army surrendered to the Swiss not only were his men in a terrible state, but his horses were all skin and bone. So "un Bourbaki" became the Neufchatel expression for a thin horse, and it remains so to this day. It is to be hoped that no British troops will become interned for crossing the Portuguese frontier, as did some German soldiers who too closely pursued the French, and inadvertently crossed into Switzerland.

ALTHOUGH the date for the presentation of the honorary freedom of Windsor to Lord Roberts has yet to be settled, it is anticipated that when the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa returns to this country, he will see the Queen, and if she is staying at the Castle the ceremony may possibly take place in Windsor Guildhall after his visit to her Majesty. A handsome casket of Windsor forest oak, ornamented with a carving of the Guildhall and representation of the hoisting of the British flag at Pretoria, is being prepared for the reception of the document conferring the freedom.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon to be Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Earl of Hopetoun, K. T. More than two months have elapsed since the Earl of Hopetoun's appointment to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, involving the resignation of the office of Lord Chamberlain, was announced, but the resignation took effect only a few days ago. The Earl of Clarendon, who succeeds to the office of Lord Chamberlain, is a Liberal Unionist peer who has for the last five years been a Lord in Waiting.

WEMBLEY PARK is about to be handed over to a wealthy syndicate, who have already complied with the conditions of the Jockey Club by undertaking to make a straight mile, independent of the existing racing courses. Taking into consideration the natural beauty of the place, and its accessibility from central London, its attractions as a pleasure resort should be considerably enhanced, especially if the Great Tower scheme is adhered to. The original idea was to erect a structure 150 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, at a cost of something like £200,000. From the platform already constructed, the base of which occupies about the same space as that taken up by St. Pauls Cathedral, Windsor Castle is distinctly visible on a fine day.

MESSRS. BOURASSA and Monet, two Liberal members of the Dominion Parliament who have strenuously opposed the participation of Canada in the wars of the Empire, are taking an active part in the present Canadian electoral campaign. Their object is to exact pledges from candidates to oppose a repetition of the recent action of Canada in regard to South Africa. Speaking at St. John's, Quebec, Mr. Monet declared that the threatened military Imperialism was an imminent danger which should be grappled with. Canada's obligation to England was simply to defend Canadian territory when it was threatened. He was ready to discharge that obligation and to fight if necessary, but only in defence of Canada and not of Great Britain. Mr. Bourassa's speech was in the same strain as Mr. Monet's.

DAVOS, with its strangely mixed population of consumptives and sportsmen, has now its golf links. For years past there has been a demand for this accommodation, but it was always said that the meadows, which for about five months of the year are under snow, were too valuable. However, the difficulty has been overcome by the enterprising proprietors of the four English hotels and the Kurhaus. The links are an accomplished fact. Preparations, too, are being made for the winter sport season. A larger curling rink is to be established so that three games may be in progress at one time. The English Rink has been levelled, and the Sportweg, which leads to the Rinks, is being widened.

THE Anti-Slavery Committee of the Society of Friends have addressed Lord Salisbury with regard to the vacancy in the post of Consul-General of Zanzibar, caused by the appointment of Sir Arthur Hardinge to be Minister at Teheran. The Committee urge the importance of appointing to this post a man whose views are in harmony with the long settled abolitionist policy of this country, and with the honourable traditions of the British Foreign Office. They say that in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, where the Sultan's Government is subject to the advice and control of the Consul-General, the Decree of 1897 has been so worked that only a small proportion of the slave population has as yet received freedom under it. In the mainland territory, notwithstanding the promises given to the house of Commons, no similar decree of emancipation has yet been issued.

DURING the passage to St Helena Cronje's conduct was a study. He was accompanied by his wife, his secretary, and a Hottentot boy. He had all the privileges of our officers, but they seemed not to suit his modest habits. He has a comfortable house in one of the valleys of St. Helena. For the sentry on duty to keep him from extending his visits there seems no necessity, as he prefers the companionship of those about him, and his roving spirit seems to have left him completely. He seems in good health. Most of the prisoners are within a space, on the higher land of the island, surrounded by a thick barbed wire fence, and sentried by the Gloucesters, a native regiment, and others. Some of them are allowed out, others are allowed to assist in cooking and baking. There are among the prisoners a few Irish-Americans, some real Americans, and not a few Germans. In their camp at Deadwood, which is beyond Napoleon's resting place, they seem to get on well, but life is monotonous in such a place. At St. Helena they still cling to their old customs, and their camp rings nightly with the hymn before bed. Strangely enough, they had but little fear of Lord Roberts. His humanity they often spoke of. They thought the want of harshness in his nature would be fatal to his success. On other hand, they detest Kitchener, and call him hard names; but they say he is a great soldier, all the same. They wish Buller had been left in command.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN CHINA.

THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that the withdrawal of the Russians from Peking is symptomatic of the general tendency of the Russian policy to separate from the Allies and conclude separate agreements with China.

A "Times" telegram from Peking says that a meeting has been held of the foreign representatives at which they agreed to the demands for the basis of negotiations. These include the punishment of the officials concerned in the massacres, the payment of an indemnity, the dismantling of the Taku and other forts, the establishment of a permanent Legation Guard and the abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

SIR A. MILNER AT PRETORIA.

LORD ROBERTS ADDRESSES THE COLONIALS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Sir Alfred Milner is at Pretoria arranging for the civil administration.

The "Times" says that Sir A. Milner's visit to Pretoria may be taken to herald his assumption of the duties of Governor of the new Colonies.

Lord Roberts in reviewing the Colonial forces said that though the war was over important work remained to be done, which greatly required their continued services.

General Baden-Powell has addressed the following letter to the "Pioneer":—"I beg to thank you for your kind thought in sending me the very interesting number of your paper which describes the kindly sympathy expressed by your country at the news of our relief in Mafeking. I have also received a very large number of letters and cables from well-wishers in the Colony which I am endeavouring to answer—but as many mails for me as well as from me have been captured by the enemy, I fear that a number of kind sympathisers will have thought me wanting in courtesy and gratitude in not writing to them. I trust that you may be inclined therefore to let me make known to them the reason for my apparent neglect, as I have been most anxious to express my heartfelt gratitude and that of the garrison of Mafeking for all the generous good feeling displayed towards us."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF 133.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The elections, with the exception of the Orkneys, are now finished.

The result is that 333 Conservatives, 68 Unionists, 185 Liberals and Labour candidates and 83 Nationalists have been elected.

The Government majority is 133.

The members for Chesterfield and Eye have been re-elected.

Mr. Hogg (Unionist) has been elected for Eastbourne and Mr. Bignold (Unionist) has been elected for Wick.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

Bayley, T (L), elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s of Mr T Bayley, of Lenton Abbey, Nottinghamshire; b '46; E Amersham School and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; County Alderman and J P for Nottinghamshire; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham.

Stevenson, F S (L), elected for Suffolk, Eye D '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s of the late Sir W Stevenson, K C B, Governor of Mauritius; b '62; E Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner April '94—Aug '95; author of "Historic Personalty," "Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln," etc. A prominent advocate of the Armenian cause; D L Suffolk.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice.

Sir Archibald Smith succeeds to the Mastership of the Rolls.

BETROTHAL OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin is announced.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

Lord Roberts has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Irish Guards.

THE WELCOME FOR THE CITY IMPERIALS.

Great preparations are being made to welcome the City Imperial Volunteers on their return home.

The Corporation will entertain them at a banquet after the men have made a triumphal march through London. A thanksgiving service will also be held at St. Paul's Cathedral.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The first match in the Sandhurst Rugby Football Tournament was played this evening between the West Yorkshire and the Welsh Regiments. Both teams played very well and the game was considered as one of the finest witnessed for a long time. Both teams were pretty equally matched and fought hard for the Cup. During the first half time the match seemed to go more in favour of the West Yorkshires, who carried the ball to close quarters of the opponents' goal, and by some good passing they succeeded in securing one try just before close of half time. On the resumption of play the West Yorkshires again had the advantage, but they did not retain it long as Kent scored a try, which was converted into goal. The latter again immediately afterwards succeeded in making another goal off try and the Welsh accordingly won the match by two goals to one try, or by seven points. In consequence of the Races, the attendance was not good, though there was a good sprinkling towards the end.

POONA EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Cecil Gray ought to be congratulated for bringing out a good card for the first day's extra meeting. Seven events were competed. The attendance was as good as before. The following are the results:—

The October Stakes. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or upwards at Poona Races 1900. W. A. and C. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March 1898 of race value Rs. 200 or over once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 1,500, 5lbs, value Rs. 3,000, 10lbs, value Rs. 5,000 or over 14lbs. (not accumulative) in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Landing allowance as per Clause A General conditions. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy 8st 12lbs C B Mahomed 1
Aga S Shah's br aus h Burleigh 8st 10lbs ... Greenhalgh 2

Betting: 5 to 1 on Burleigh and 3 against Roy.

Roy jumped off being never caught and won easily by a length. Time—1 min. 32 4-5 seconds.

The Stud Stakes. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For C B Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1898, race value Rs. 200 or above. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 1500 7lbs, value Rs. 3,000 or over 14lbs (not accumulative) in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Ponies 14 hds. if measured before 1st April 1899 7lbs., if measured on or since that date 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle 7st 12lbs Hoyt 1
Mr Bowring's bl cb g Killarney 8st 8lbs .... Wool 2
Captain G Moore's ch c b g Menelaus 8st 9lbs Greenhalgh 3
H H The Chief of Mhaisal's g cb g Transvaal 7st 12lbs Nama 0

Betting: 2 against Menelaus, Killarney and Daisy Belle and 10 against Transvaal.

Won by one length, three lengths between second and third. Time—1 minute and 21 1-5 seconds.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C B Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8 stone 12lbs. W. I., Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1898 race value Rs. 50 or over. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, ofterer 10lbs. Allowances.—Ponies measured on or since 1st April 1899 7lbs. Landing allowance as per Clause A General Conditions. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Captain Purvis' g a h Achilles 8st 9lbs Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Chancellor 7st 13lb C B Mohomed 2
Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g a h Bucktawar 8st 5lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 8st 12lbs ...... Greenhalgh 0
Chief of Mudhol's b a h Wellington 8st 12lbs Noor Mohomed 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Oriental 8st ....Soda..... 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Colombus 7st 13lbs ....Southall 0
Mr Rienzi's b a h Recovery 7st 7lbs ....Kamad 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Duldur 7st 7lbs....Heeroo 0
Lt Col Monteith's ch a h Paleface 9st1lb 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 8st 10lb.......................... 0
Mr Farmer's ch cb m Common 8st 9lbs 0
Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 11lbs 0
Mr H J M's g a h Split 1st 1lb 3

Betting: 4 to 6 on Achilles, 4 against Columbus, 5 Chancellar, 6 Backtawer, 12 Expert and Oriental and 20 the rest.

Won by a length, one-and-half length between second and third. Time—1 minute 8 2-5 seconds.

All Pony Plate. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For all ponies 14 hands and under. Weight Handicap. Distance—½ Mile.

Mr Nazar Beg's bl aus m Investment 9st 9lbs Robinson 1
Mr Famer's ch aus m Tucker 7st........................Hoyt 2
Captain G Moore's ch aus m Golden Girl 9st 4lbs Greenhalgh 3
Mr K O S's ch aus m Hand maid 9st 3lbs ......Johnson 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus g Freddie 9st 2lbs Heeroo 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II 8st 3lbs C. B. Mohomed 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Investment, 2 Golden Girl, 6 Freddie and Marguerite and 12 the rest.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; a head separated the second and third. Time—51 4-5 seconds.

Hurdle Race. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won Hurdle Race value Rs. 1,000 or over. W. A. and C. raised 14lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1898 of Hurdle Race value Rs. 200 or over. Once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won Hurdle Race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs. Landing allowance as per Clause A General conditions. Distance—1½ Miles over 6 flights.

Mr T L Robert's ch aus g Wizard 8st 4lbs ....Bloss 1
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari 9st 4lbs ....Penton 2
Mr A A Apcar's ch e g Havoc 9st 4lbs ....Alford 3
Mr Baldock's b aus h Teepookhana 10st 7lbs Robertson 0

Betting: 4 to 5 on Wizard, 3 against Teepookhana and Havoc and 4 the rest.

Won by four lengths, twenty lengths between the second and third. Time—2 mins. 51 1-5 seconds.

The Little Arab Plate. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hds. and under. 14 hands to carry 9 Stone. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1898 race value Rs. 200 or over. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 900 5lbs, value Rs. 1500 or over, 10lbs. (not accumulative) in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have not own race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Ponies measured on or since 1st April 1899 7lbs. Landing allowance as per Clause A General conditions. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 8st 10lbs ..Heeroo 1
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan 7st 10lbs ....Southall 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 7st 1lbs C B Mahomed 3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 8st 5lbs........ O Neill 0
Mr Akerman's g a h Parth 8st 4lbs...................Robinson 0
Mr Green's g a h British Flag 8st 4lbs ....Ramshaw 0
Mr A M Amer's ch a h Pretender 8st 2lbs............Soda 0
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anondji Nanji's b a h Exchange 8st ....Greenhalgh 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 7st 9lbs 0
Mr Baldrey's g a h Pilate 7st 8lbs ....Kunai 0
Mr Hyde and Captain Purvis's g a h Achilles 7st 6lbs ... 0
Mr Jackson's b a d Lucky Boy 7st 5lbs........................ 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 7st 4lbs..........................Hoyt 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Parth, 3 against Greyleg, 4 Jehangir, 6 Muktar, 10 Exchange, and 12 the rest.

Won by 1 1-4 length than the second and third. Time—1 min. 22 3-5 seconds.

Maiden Arab Plate. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1898 race value Rs. 50 or over. Once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hds and under if measured before 1st April 1899. 7lbs, if measured on or since that date 12lbs. Landing allowance as per Clause A General conditions. Distance—1 1-4 Miles.

Mr Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad's b a h Reminder 8st 8lbs..Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester 8st 4lbs C B Mahomed 2
Mr A M Amer's g a h Sooheil 8st 4lbs ....C B Soda 3
Mr S P's b a h Orator 7st 9lbs ....Hyot 0
Mr Fanaj bin Sanad's g a h Massad 7st 6lbs.........Saleh 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Miskin 8st 2lbs 0

Betting: Evens on Reminder, 2 Sooheil, 6 Manchester and Orator and 12 the Massad.

Won by a length, a head separated the second and third. Time—2 mins. 25 3-5 seconds.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The terms of an agreement, which have been made between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic are published, whereby it is provided that Consular officers of each party in colonies and possession of the other shall issue visa certificates of origin gratis. Instructions issued by Lord Salisbury are appended, enjoining the carrying out of this agreement in the British territory by ceasing to charge fees for such certificates.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following are the particulars of the Commander-in-Chief's forthcoming tour:—Leave Simla on the 29th instant and arrive at Dalhousie privately on the evening of the 30th; Move camp to Bakloh on the 1st November and witness manœuvres until the 4th; move camp for Pathankot on the 5th and spend three hours at Lahore in the afternoon of the 6th and arrive at Quetta publicly on the afternoon of the 8th. The remainder of the programme will be published hereafter.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Captain W. Mc L. Campbell of the Black Watch and A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Viceroy, has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Ampthill, the new Governor of Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Chitral reliefs crossed the Lowarai Pass and reached Baradan, all well on Monday.

It has been decided to entrust the medical charge of the Malwa Political Agency to the Military Medical Officer at Neemuch as a collateral charge, the appointment of a whole time Agency Surgeon being thus temporarily dispensed with and the cadre of the Indian medical service reduced by one appointment.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Willcocks, I. M. S., has withdrawn his application to retire.

Lt. Duxbury, 17th Madras Infantry, is transferred from Madras to the Bombay Command.

An important scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the employment in each command of a special whole time sanitary officer to investigate disease and suggest remedies. These officers will generally be selected from the Majors of the R. A. M. C., who have undergone special training in sanitary science. Their headquarters will be at Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Secundrabad and Poona respectively, where laboratories will be provided. Their term of office will be for three years with the prospect of extension, a staff salary of rupees four hundred monthly being attached to each appointment. Arrangements will be made to associate with each a medical officer from a Station Hospital at their headquarters and small auxilliary laboratories will be established at the head-quarters of each military district, the Punjab Frontier Force and Assam excepted. These district laboratories will be under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the Station Hospital and will work in collaboration with and under the direction of the Commanding Sanitary Officer. The two special sanitary officers already employed in Rawalpindi and Oudh districts, also Major Davies, R. A. M. C., now attached to Army Headquarters, will be absorbed in the newly created appointments, the post at Army Headquarters held by Major Davies being abolished with effect from the end of December next.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The last meeting of the Bombay mounted sports preparatory to the annual contest took place on Wednesday, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Heugh Symons were at home to the members of the Gymkhana. There was an excellent attendance, and the sport showed an improvement on previous weeks. The Postillion Race did not fill, and in addition to the events given below there was a bolster fight—an amusing contest. Results:—

Tent Pegging, Horses—1 Mr. Moir, 2 Mr. H. E. Procter.

Tent Pegging, Ponies—1 Lieut. Daughleish, 2 Capt. Browne.

Whippet Stakes—1 Mr. Lugden, 2 Capt. Heyland.

Pony Scurry—1 Dr. Boyd's Horse, (Capt. Boileau), 2 Mr. Geddes.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just returned from Calcutta with nightly visions of its "unmitigated" Babus, and its pre-historic tramcars. When I was there I rejoiced to find myself carried far away into the past of science and art; and I remember that when I first rode in a steam-car I broke the medical records for hysterics. Beautiful Bombay surpasses the presumptuous city of palaces in most matters: and it does in tram-cars. But will you kindly let me ask the Directors of the Bombay Tramways—or rather the managers—to look after those Sassoon-Dock cars. They want a little better timing; and possibly extra cars are desirable. I have had to spend an average of 15 minutes "in waiting," at Grant Buildings and at the Sassoon-Dock terminus, in the last week. Both "up" and "down" cars are annoying in this respect. And then, what may be the idea of bringing a car of this kind up to the siding near the Old Colaba Station, and transhipping passengers to another for a half-minutes drive to the Sassoon Terminus? Besides, one is not always sure of the latter. This morning, for instance, I came up to this siding in No. 6 and found No. 27 stealing away from the siding, right under my nose, but without heeding whistles from No. 6 or caring about anything but getting to the Terminus empty. We were about 15 in the car. I left the others to their fate and walked it out indulging in comments, on the way, with the conductor. After I had reached the Terminus No. 27 started off to make room for No. 6 whether the latter came with any of the other 14 passengers I know not. I admire the heroism of such of them as waited.—Yours etc,

B. B.

THE KALIDAS CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

On Tuesday the judgment in the "Kalidas" newspaper prosecution case was given by Mr. P. Wyndham, District Magistrate of Benares. The judgment was not ready before the evening, and the Magistrate had only time to announce the verdict.

His sentence was as follows:—Krishnaji Abbajee Guruji, the declared proprietor of the "Kalidas," and the admitted author of the articles, to enter into a bond in the sum of three thousand rupees and produce two sureties for five thousand rupees each, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one year; Vaman Row Ganesh, the publisher, to execute his own bond for one thousand and give two sureties for five hundred each, or, in default, to be likewise imprisoned for one year; Sadasheo Lewatey to be acquitted and discharged. Khrishnaji failed to file securities, and his prayer for time being thrown out by the Court, he was taken in custody. Mr. Madhav Row, standing surety for Vaman Row and paying one thousand rupees in notes, the Magistrate agreed to release the latter on condition that he produced the second surety in two weeks' time. The sentences sent a thrill of excitement among the spectators who mustered in large numbers, and the police had some difficulty in clearing the way and leading Krishnaji to the lock-up.

THE DANGERS OF OVERHEAD WIRES.

One night last week, writes the "China Mail" of the 29th ultimo, Mr. and Mrs. John Macleod, of Manila, had a very exciting and dangerous experience. Driving along Calle San Rafael, they were brought up by a live electric wire which became entangled in one of the wheels of the vehicle. The vehicle became charged with electricity and the wet horse came in for a great deal of it. Mrs. Macleod was carried through the mud to a house, and Mr. Macleod and the driver turned their attention to saving the horse. The traces were cut and the horse freed and, afterwards, with a great deal of care, the vehicle was disentangled from the living wire without any serious mishap. While Mr. Macleod was engaged with his own outfit, a public quilez with a lady occupant came along and ran into the same wire. The coachman and horse were instantly killed, though the lady occupant managed to escape without harm.

THE LATE COLONEL BATTEN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Batten, whose sudden death at Dera Ismail Khan was announced last week, was well known in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces, where he served for a considerable period on the staff, and where he helped to amuse the theatre loving public. There will still be many who remember him acting in a most amusing burlesque at Kandahar not long after he had started his career as a soldier. He served in the Jowaki Expedition in 1877, and obtained a medal with clasp. His next campaign was in Afghanistan where he took part in the action of Shahjui, the battle of Ahmed Khel and the march to Khandahar, and the battle which ensued at the latter place. He was three times mentioned in despatches and gained the bronze star and medal with two clasps. For services in Chitral in 1895 he received a medal with clasp and was rewarded with a brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy. Shortly before his death he had been appointed to the command of a Transport Silladari Camel Corps, which he was ordered to raise in Dera Ismail Khan. His death will be widely regretted, for his bright and genial nature made him popular wherever he went.—"Pioneer."

LORD CURZON AND THE LIONS.

Lord Curzon has undoubtedly done the right thing, remarks the Allahabad paper, in foregoing, at some little disturbance of the arrangements of his tour, his proposed shooting in the Gir Forest. The lions left in that jungle are now so few—perhaps half-a-dozen in all—and their early disappearance so inevitable in any case that the mere refraining from shooting them can do no good in itself. On the contrary, it might be said that it is better for society that they should be shot by responsible people who will see that they are carefully preserved than that they should disappear anyhow. When Barran Rothschild a year or two ago sent an African hunter with a commission to shoot him the last two specimens of the white rhinoceros that were known to exist in South Africa, it was not an act of vandalism, but the very reverse. It is abviously much better that these two grand specimens should be safely enshrined for all time in the museum at Tring than that they should have descended a few years later to the hyænas and vultures. The last Asiatic lion might indeed have met a very much worse fate than fall to a Viceregal rifle. It is the example, however, that is the important thing. In days when game of every sort is rapidly becoming scarce in all accessible places, forbearance and moderation have become an obligation among all sportsmen. On the whole Englishmen in India recognise the situation as one would expect them to do. But there still exist exceptions: poachers and pothunters, irrespecters of close seasons, sellers of trophies, pig shooters, deer mobbers, and other bad characters. Many of them no doubt err from not knowing any better. But a sound public opinion on the subject needs to be kept up more than ever when the volunteer will soon be let loose on the country with a magazine rifle: and we know of nothing that could more fortify sportsmanlike spirit than Lord Curzon's renunciation of his trip to the Gir.

If there was any hope for the Asiatic lion Lord Curzon might even be besought to go further and have a few lions brought over from East Africa to turn down in Kathiawar in the hope of resuscitating the breed. But the mischief has gone too far for that, and such a step might, too, be misinterpreted as conflicting with the policy taken up by the Government of India in its annual resolutions on "Wild Animals and Snakes"—those marvellous wild animals of the official, returns which always seem to eat the same number of human beings, in spite of any decrease in their own. However, it is long since the lion found any place in these statements. His numbers for the last 20 years have been too reduced to allow him to appear in the character of a check upon the population. It is difficult to account for the marvellously rapid disappearance of the King of Beasts from a country where he flourished vigorously from the beginning of time until quite recently. Not to go back to ancient history when the animal certainly abounded not only in India, but over Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Asia Minor and even on the European side of the Bosphorus nor even to the Mogul days when he was reserved as royal game, lions were plentiful enough in the earlier part of the present century. Bishop Heber, writing from Bareilly from the Camp of Mr. Boulderson, the Collector, a famous shikari of those days, notes: "The lion which was long supposed to be unknown in India (sic) is now ascertained to exist in considerable numbers in the districts of Saharunpore and Ludhiana. Lions have likewise been killed on this side the Ganges in the nothern parts of Rohilkund, in the neighbourhood of Moradabad and Rampoor, as large, it is said, as the average of those in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope." In 1828 Captain Mundy of Lord Combermere's staff was taken out for a day's lion shooting by the celebrated Colonel Skinner on the borders of Patiala territory between Kbytul and Hissar, and the party bagged one. Captain Mundy notes that Colonel Skinner had shot many lions, but that a Major Fraser was the lion slayer of the corps. On the east side of India the lions must have receded very rapidly during the next two decades. But of their abundance in the west of India there is much later evidence. General Rice, of the Bombay Army, whose book on tiger shooting in Rajputana in the early fifties (now scarce and valuable) appeared 1857, mentions having made a trip to the Gir and killed fourteen lions in ten days shooting. On another occasion he and a party found a family of five lions asleep in a bush and killed them all. But as we look back with envy to General Rice so he looked back to a certain senior of his, another Bombay officer whose name he does not give, who being quartered in Kathiawar, killed 80 lions in three years. He also speaks of a Native cavalryman with a passion for lion hunting who had done much greater execution than this. We could have well spared a great many modern books on sport for one recounting the experiences of any of the numerous Bombay officers, civil and military, who must have enjoyed magnificent shooting in Gujerat in the olden times But speaking under the correction of the Bombay Natural History Society which will know if we are wrong no regular record of their doings exists. From the fragmentary notices available it would appear that the lion was easier to find than the other "felidœ" on account of his habit of keeping to the outskirts of a jungle, using the same tracks in his wanderings and occupying the same lair. Still this seems hardly sufficient to explain the rapidity of his extinction as compared with the persistence of the tiger.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

A Correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—As a sea-farer who has known Madras for many years, and its Harbour ever since its first construction, what struck me during my visits of late to the Port is (the self-evident fact to any who likes to consider the matter) that Nature is rapidly paving the way to its destruction—the sand is working out sea-ward along the southern groyne and along its seaface; shoaling is going on, and I should say more rapidly in recent years from what I have heard in the course of conversation with different officials more or less interested in the matter, and it seems only a question of a very few years before the Harbour will be closed to shipping. The time has come for the Press, the Mercantile community, and, in fact, all interested in saving the Harbour, to agitate and urge on the authorities the necessity for early action to defeat the sure and certain progress of Nature. First, consider what were the original objects for which the Madras Harbour was constructed. I imagine them to have been as follows:—(a). As a harbour of refuge and safe shelter in all weathers for shipping along a great length of sea board destitute of any approach to a sheltered harbour. (b) For the accommodation of shipping and to ensure rapid and safe handling of cargo, passengers, etc. (c) As a means of encouraging and developing the seaborne trade of Madras. Second consider to what extent has the Harbour fulfilled those conditions. (1) It is not a safe shelter nor a harbour of refuge, as on the approach of bad weather all shipping has to leave the harbour, often under very difficult conditions. (2) This object has only been attained in part. All cargo, etc., has to be shipped and landed in masulah and small cargo boats involving delay and damage by rough handling and salt water, specially in the case of perishable goods, and much loss by theft both in the boats and on the beach; further, great quantities of goods, especially heavy articles, are lost overboard in transfer from boats to ship and "vice versa." To a limited extent, that is, in fine weather, the harbour accommodates vessels, but the conditions under which they work cargo are not a very great improvement upon those of the old days. (3). Here the harbour has failed, so far from trade being encouraged it has increased very little as compared with what might fairly have been expected had the conditions (a) and (b) been fulfilled. The question remains:—What can be done now to save the situation? The first thing to do is to save the harbour by keeping out the silt caused by the action of sea, swell, and current and this might be done by either protecting the eastern entrance by a circular groyne sweeping seaward and overlapping well the end of the north eastern arm of the northern groyne, or else closing the present eastern entrance altogether and opening a narrower passage to the north-eastward, protected by a groyne sufficiently long to make a good lee for vessels to enter the harbour under—and this from a seaman's point of view is the better plan of the two, as it would afford a straight passage in and out as against the circular passage in the other. The effect of either plan having provided conditions (a) and (b) viz., a harbour of refuge and safe shelter in all weathers and still water under all conditions, do away with boat traffic and provide wharfage accommodation for ships to berth alongside of and work their cargo, and you will soon realise the conditions of (c). These views are simply stated more by way of putting matters before the public, than of any great merit the writer can claim. Indeed, I believe they were advised in 1881 and have been urged ever since and hold good to this day amongst seamen, strengthened as they have been by the progress of Nature visible to those who will look and learn. There may be difficulties in the way. Engineering, monetary, indifference; but surely all these can be overcome, and Madras, once provided with a harbour worthy the name, will take her place amongst the leading seaports of the East and become not a port of call but a terminal port. I may be sanguine, but with the conditions (a) (b) and (c) fulfilled, I anticipate the day when dry docks and engineering works and further extention of wet dock accommodation for shipping will be an established fact at Madras.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

There will be an organ recital in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, by Dr. William Creser, composer and organist of H. M. Chapel Royal St. James's Palace, who is in India in the interests of Trinity College, London.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday at the Corporation Hall, Mr Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding. There were also present Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Sundernath D. Khote, and K. N. Wadia.

WATERING TRAMWAY HORSES.

The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee, under section 169 b of the Municipal Act, to his compounding with the Bombay Tramway Company for the supply of water to them for watering their horses at fifteen different places at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula asked why they should compound with the Company, and on what basis was the rate to be calculated. There were about fifteen connections to be made, and the average rate would be only Rs. 1-5 per month. He thought all the water supplied to the Company should be charged for at the regular rate.

Dr. Viegas remarked that, if it was a small quantity, he did not see a necessity for metering the supply, but that if it was a large quantity, it should be charged for at the meter rate.

Mr. Macdonald said it was only two horses to be watered at each station.

The Committee granted the required sanction.

SECTIONAL SEWERAGE WORKS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sectional Sewerage Works five tenders have been received, and when tabulated they work out as follows:—Messrs. Deoram Keshavji and Co. Rs.1,00,634, Messrs. Goolamalli Jiwaji Rs. 1,09,485, Messrs. Alli Mahomed Kassam and Co. Rs. 1,10,282, Mr. Sayaji Nagooji Rs. 1,14,346, and Messrs. Sitaram Lakshman and Co. Rs. 1,17,624.

As the tender of Messrs. Deoram Keshavji and Co, is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at the rates aggregating Rs. 1,00,634 plus Rs. 7,548 for road repairs charges."

The necessary sanction was given.

A NUISANCE.

The Committee considered a letter to the president and members of the Corporation, dated the 6th June 1900, from Mr. Lakhamsee Nappoo and numerous other house-owners and residents of Mandvi Ward—complaining of the nuisance caused by the night-soil depot lately erected near the Musjid Bunder Bridge. Stating that the depot is further objectionable on religious grounds as it is close to the Jain temple and will be also close to the vegetable market proposed to be constructed near the Musjid Bunder Station. Requesting that the depot may be removed from its present position and that the proposed market may be erected at an early date. Also a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 10th October 1900:—"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 2887 of the 13th June 1900, forwarding for remarks a copy of letter, dated the 6th June 1900, from Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo and other residents of Mandvi Ward, complaining of the nuisance caused by the night-soil depot near the Musjid Bunder Bridge, I have the honour to refer you to the Corporation Resolution of the 17th ultimo. The depot has been temporarily closed." It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation.

THE DEWALI AND WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in accordance with notice, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to see that no inconvenience was felt on account of inadequate supply of water during the coming Dewali holidays, especially in Hindu quarters. Mr. Khote complained about the inadequate supply of water in the native town. He said that the supply ought not to be stopped without adequate notice being given to the inhabitants of the city.

The motion was agreed to.

After transacting some other business in camera the Committee adjourned.

A REVENUE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Webb, acting Chief Magistrate and Revenue Judge, delivered his judgment in the case of Jethabhai Ruttonsey against the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr Smith, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector. Mr. Webb said in his judgment that the land in question was composed of three plots, admeasuring in all 9 44 1-4 square yards. One rupee per square yard was the assessment levied on the land, and also a ground rent of 30 pies per burgat of 60 square yards. This was an appeal by the plaintiff against the enhanced assessment. Nothing was shown at the hearing to enable the court to affirm the statement in argument that the tenure of the land by the plaintiff had ever been accepted or acknowledged by Government to be for any fixed period of time, or that he should hold any portion of it at any specific assessment, or for a sum not exceeding the limit of the assessment or of the ground rent he had hitherto been paying. The Revenue Judge was of opinion that the notice by the Collector, dated the 18th August 1899, was issued under the orders or with the authority of Government. The plaint was accordingly dismissed with costs.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Carthew-Yorstoun, who has been serving with the Hotchkis, Battery, attached to the New Zealand Contingent in South Africa, has returned to India and rejoined his regiment, the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Captain Pollard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard, Bombay.

The services of Vety-Lieutenant Martin have been requisitioned for temporary employment in the Army Remount Depot, to assist in the purchase of remounts at Calcutta.

The following appointments have been made:—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Craigie to be Squadron Officer.

15th Bengal Lancers.—Captain Johnston to be 3rd Squadron Commander. Captain Robertson to be 4th Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded. Captain Wintle to be 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem. Lieutenant Stewart to be Squadron Officer.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Kemball, to be Adjutant.

1-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Brodhurst to be Quarter-Master.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant James to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem. Lieutenant Lind, from the 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Double Company Officer.

8th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Elliott to be Adjutant.

14th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Connell to be Quarter-Master.

3rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lind, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Officiating Double Company Officer.

The Depot of the 24th Punjab Infantry will be moved from Rawalpindi to their depot centre at Jhelum, in order to carry out the training of reservists.

The Government have sanctioned the supply of two sets of electric firing apparatus for each service company of Sappers.

An additional grant of Rs. 14,933 has been sanctioned during the current year for improvements in Native Infantry lines at Umballa, Dharmsala, Jullundur, and Bakloh.

Guntok in Sikkim has hitherto been garrisoned by two companies of Bengal Infantry from the regiment at Dinapore. It has now been decided that the garrison shall be furnished from the Gurkha Regiments in Assam. In accordance with this arrangement two companies of the 44 Gurkhas will move from Shillong to Guntok this cold weather, the two companies of the 18 Bengal Infantry rejoining regimental headquarters at Dinapore. It may be noted that as the 42nd Gurkhas have been transferred to the Punjab command and two companies of 43rd have been serving at Gilgit, the strength of the local Gurkha battalions actually in Assam will hereafter be only twelve companies all told, or 1 1-2 battalions. It is surely about time these were transferred to Himalayan stations. We noticed some weeks ago that it was intended to increase the garrison at Lebong, Darjeeling, to the strength of a full battalion of British Infantry, but as the necessary additions to the buildings will take time to complete, the change proposed will not be immediately carried out. It will certainly be a great advantage on the score of health for four companies of British regiments seationed at Dum-Dum to spend some time in the hills. This advantage will more than compensate for the extra outlay by the Government on the new barracks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was stated that at the beginning of the present year correspondence took place between the Chamber and the India Office with regard to a requirement alleged by certain India merchants to have been put forward by the Collector of Customs at Karachi that the marking of lengths on textile piece-goods must be in "fast" colours. The question having been referred to the India Office, a report was obtained from the Government of India which was submitted to the Board, informing the Chamber that according to statements made by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind it was a misapprehension on the part of merchants to suppose that indelible marking was required, but only that the marks should not be capable of being erased or rendered illegible by attrition or other incident occurring in the ordinary handling of goods.

The large number of people who are interested in the development of the railway interests of this country have probably, for the most part, made up their minds that the unsatisfactory turn which their fortunes have lately taken is likely to continue so long as the price of coal continues high, and is equally likely to disappear when the prise of that commodity has been restored to its normal level. They are, therefore, praying for the return of the day when coal can be purchased for 6s. to 7s. per ton at the pit's mouth, instead of, as at present, for fully twice that figure. It certainly does appear to be a hard and worrying thing that railway shares, which had been purchased for a good deal less than has usually been paid, have now fallen to so relatively low a figure. Nevertheless, it is not by any means entirely a question of the cost of fuel. There are other matters to be considered, and of vital consequence. The railways themselves, and, perhaps the Government, as represented by the Board of Trade, are not wholly guiltless in this matter. It has been pointed out that one of the chief causes of the slow advance made by British railways from a dividend-paying point of view is the great increase in the cost of construction and equipment, and that this increase of cost is mainly a function of the obligations and expenditure enforced by the Board of Trade. The multiplication of duplicate lines and of sidings, universal adoption on British railways of the block system, of electric signalling, of the Westinghouse or other system of brake on all vehicles, and now of automatic couplers, forces on British railways a constant increase of capital outlay relative to the mileage opened and worked, which is to a large extent compensated for by an increase of gross earnings, but is not equally recouped by increased net receipts. Over the last ten years, the capital cost of British railways has been, by these and other causes, some obligatory and others voluntarily undertaken, increased by a thousand pounds a year per mile. In other words, the capital per mile of line operated in Great Britain, which was about £44,000 sterling in 1889, was nearly £53,000 sterling in 1899. Now it is perfectly obvious that every increase of a thousand sterling in the capital outlay per mile of line means that each mile has to provide an increased net revenue of £50 in order to pay on that sum a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, or, in other words, that the additions made to capital expenditure during the last nine years involve the necessity of earning about £450 a year more per mile of line, in order to secure that amount of interest on the new outlay. This is a most serious tax on railway dividend earning capabilities. On the average capital expenditure of 1873, a net sum of £1,800 per mile per annum would have paid 5 per cent. dividend, but on the average similar outlay of the present time, a net income of £2,600 a year, or £800 a year more than the 1873 figures would be required. We do not deny that possibly the railways have by the extensions and improvements that these new capital additions represent, greatly increased their dividend earning capacity, but whether they have done so to the full extent of the additional outlay may well be doubted, taking the lines all round. At any rate, it is clear from the Stock Exchange values of British railways at the present time, and for a considerable time past, that there is a want of confidence in the future. It is anomalous and unsatisfactory that British railway interests should decline in value at the very time when most of the great trades and industries that feed them are enjoying a period of almost unparalleled prosperity, and when, moreover, the volume of business that is actually done, and the gross turnover, are larger than they have ever been before. The coal boom, is of course, freely blamed for this condition of affairs, and to some extent with perfect justice. But there are other causes. The recent course of events on the Taff Vale and the Great Eastern railways justifies a suspicion that labour troubles are brewing in relation to railway administration, and that the prospect of regular work, which has heretofore sufficed to deter railway workmen from entering into strikes, is no longer sufficient to do so. In other words, railway wages are likely to move upwards and downwards, like other labour, and at present the prospect is not in the direction of a fall.

These and kindred considerations appear to have encouraged many people who were previously halting to believe that matters would be improved by an increase of State control in railway affairs. It has been freely argued that from the point of view of the trader, the absorption of the railway system of the country by the State may be expected to lead to the following improvements and economies: 1.—Economy of administration in general officials, and directors. 2.—A large reduction in the number of duplicate trains run from competing points; 3.—A largely diminished expenditure on advertising, canvassing, receiving offices, and other features of a competitive system; 4.—Uniformity in equipment; 5.—The more ready introduction of improved methods, such as all steel waggons of larger capacity, whereby material economy of transport may be anticipated; 6.—More uniform and satisfactory arrangements as to siding rents, demurrage, and other matters that now cause friction. 7.—A reduced liability and temptation to give undue preferences; 8.—A probably yearly increasing margin of net profits available for reduced rate and charges. Of course, this is not at all a new idea, and its revival in anyform mayrecall the operation of "slaying the slain." But, "mutatis mutandis." Railway interests, like most others, are frequently, if not constantly, presenting new phases, which require to be approached and considered from new points of view. The country is naturally and vitally concerned in two aspects of the railway question—the first, that of having cheap and regular transport constantly guaranteed; and the second, that of being relieved from the risks of crises or surprises, calculated to involve grave issues to trade and commerce, such as the recent strikes already named. We do not say that the State could necessarily do better for the community in this matter than the private enterprise in whose hands it now is, but we do know that strikes in the service of the Government are extremely rare, and, in the case of the Royal dockyards, are almost unknown. It is certain that if the value of railway property falls as it has recently done, in the face of so many impulses tending in a different direction, the owners of railways will themselves force the question to the front, as they are fully entitled to do. If their action should take the form of insisting on higher rates and fares, as has recently been threatened, we are likely to hear something from the other side. The traders of this country are not in any mood to have their burdens added to from this standpoint. The International Conference held last week in Paris discussed many phases of railway administration, and may possibly result in making some rough places plain, but at present the situation is full of difficulties.

In the course of a lengthy and comprehensive report upon the trade and industry for Germany, the British Consul General in Berlin—Dr. Paul Schwabach—refers to proposed efforts to render still more efficient the means of higher commercial education in Germany. He notices a scheme for the establishment of a commercial university, which, however, though "extremely promising," he regards as being still a long way from the stage of realisation. Upon another proposal, that of founding a higher commercial school in Berlin, he says:—"The Director of the Berlin Commercial Continuation Schools has come forward with a project which he

has embodied in a pamphlet entitled 'Plan for a Higher Commercial School.' He proposes a union of all the different Commercial schools under one direction, and advises as special studies the proper use of the mother tongue, and, as particularly important, the study of English. Dr. Dunker gives it as his opinion that there is no reason at present for the disproportionate time given in the school routine to the study of French over that of English—an outcome, probably, of the historical development of Germany and France. He says, further, that a knowledge of English is of much greater importance, as, of the entire export trade of Germany, 33 per cent. goes to the British Empire or the United States, and only 5 1-3 per cent. to France and French colonies. In upper and lower 'Tertia' of the Gymnasium one hour a week shall be devoted to stenography, in lower 'Secunda' to single bookkeeping, and this shall go hand in hand with instruction in the elements of commercial knowledge and in the most important mercantile formularies. In upper 'Secunda' two hours are to be devoted to general mercantile knowledge; in lower 'Prima' the same time is to be given to double bookkeeping, and in upper 'Prima' two hours a week to laws respecting commerce and exchange. Dr. Dunker considers that the Government will be willing to grant to the scholars of such schools the same rights as are enjoyed by the upper high schools. The 'Abiturienten' who pass a supplementary examination in the ancient languages can enjoy the same rights as the scholars of the High and Humanistic Gymnasia."

The mail from Sydney brings copies of the report for 1899 of the Department of Mines of New South Wales. It appears that even towards the close of last year the colliery industry had begun to experience the consequences of the scarcity of coal in Europe, notwithstanding the great distance between the two regions. Sales of Newcastle coal had been made for shipment to destinations beyond the range of the previous demand for New South Wales coal, and from nearer markets the demand has considerably increased owing to the higher cost of delivering other coal there. Better prices were also being obtained for the colonial product, and much satisfaction is expressed by the Sydney newspapers that the threatened strike of miners had been averted. It is interesting to observe, too, that what appears to be an important discovery of cole has been made in Queensland. A report upon it says:—"Mr. B. Dunstant an assistant geological surveyor, has just returned to Brisbane after a visit of some months to the district in the neighbourhood of the Dawson and Mackenzie rivers. He was very successful, having found a large extent of coal-bearing country. The object of more recent work has been to determine the positions on the central railway where bores should be put down to test the country for coal seams, as it is pretty certain that seams of coal cross the line at or west of Duaringa. Mr. Dunstan will at once prepare a report on his work for presentation to the Minister of Mines, but this will take some time. Inquiries show that the coal in the vicinity is anthracitic, and therefore of great value. For marine purposes it is especially valuable, being high in fixed carbon, though useless for gas. The discoveries have created a vast amount of attention, and are being taken up in all directions. A Brisbane syndicate has secured a large tract of country specially favoured in coal deposits. It is believed that the area of country which is coal-bearing is at least 5,000 square miles, which gives some idea of the importance of the discovery."

Upon the present aspect of the coal markets in Germany, where the scarcity has for some time past been probably even more acute than in this country, the Berlin correspondent of the "Economist" observes that the demand is still urgent. The opinion prevails, however, in well-informed quarters that this has been to some extent artificially stimulated by the fear of consumers that they will be unable to obtain sufficient supplies during the coming winter. It is believed, moreover, that within a fortnight this fear will be seen to be groundless, and that then little will be heard of a coal famine. There are some, nevertheless, who take a less hopeful view, although it seems to be admitted even by them that later on the supply of fuel will be abundant. The Prussians Minister of Commerce has, it appears, made a special inquiry into the prospects of increase of production. The result shows that 72 new "mines" (perhaps pits) were being opened in Prussia alone, and it is estimated that in 1901 the addition to the output from these will be 2,500,000 tons and in 1905 12,000,000 tons per annum.

A good deal of light is thrown upon the financial depression which, within the last twelve or eighteen months, has been experienced in Russia by a report of the British Consul at Kieff. In so far as the southern part of European Russia is concerned, Mr. Smith attributes the trouble mainly to two cause—the undue investment of capital in certain industries (that of sugar manufacture in particular), and the growing indisposition of foreign capitalists to put their money into Russian enterprises. The proprietors of numerous sugar factories found themselves in financial difficulties last year, and their business have been placed in the bands of boards of administration. A "commercial panic" followed, and several trading firms were compelled to go into liquidation. There were loud complaints that the banks, in curtailing financial facilities even where good bills were offered as security, had inflicted serious injury, from which sound concerns had suffered as well as others. It appears, however, that the banks themselves had sustained very serious losses last year, and were compelled to exercise very great caution. It is not suggested that these financial troubles were the main cause of the indisposition of foreign capitalists to invest in Russian undertakings. Mr. Smith observes that Russian financiers recognised as a sufficient explanation of it the greatly enlarged field for the employment of capital elsewhere—in "colonial Asiatic and African enterprises," as well as in the increase of reproductive works, electrical undertakings especially, throughout Europe. He adds, nevertheless, that there is a wide and profitable field for the investment of capital in the development of the mineral wealth of Russia, especially in the manufacture of iron and steel, from which very large profits are being derived.

It appears that the collapse of the Birmingham Bedstead Manufacturers' Alliance has not entirely extinguished the idea that it is possible to control prices and restrict competition in the industry with which it was concerned. The Alliance, which owed its establishment to the enthusiasm and energy of Mr. E. J. Smith, was in some respects and original conception in that it embraced not only the manufacturers but also their workpeople in an organisation which bound the employers not to sell bedsteads under any circumstances at prices leaving no profit, and the employes to refuse to work for any firms contravening the regulations of the Alliance. The combination had not a long career, and that was a chequered one. At a meeting of manufacturers held at Birmingham a few days ago, following upon one which took place a month earlier, a strong desire was manifested to resuscitate the union. A committee was appointed "to watch over the interests of the trade," and to proceed, as soon as opportunity may occur, to re-establish the Alliance in some form. At present producers, released from the bonds which restrained competition whilst the organisation was alive, are said to be in too unsettled a condition to have any heart for attempting reconstruction. Some, indeed, it may be presumed, have lost all belief in the practicability of regulating prices by combination, and the Committee will make no attempt to revive the scheme until the present state of "panic" has passed away.

THE MOBBING OF BOER GENERALS AT KANDY.

WE understand that H.E. the Governor wired to Kandy for an explanation of the alleged mobbing of the Boer Generals Roux and Olivier, and, as a matter of fact, we have received an official contradiction of such an occurrence taking place. Injustice to our Kandy representative, we referred to him, and he states that every word he wrote was absolutely true. He was on the spot the whole of the time, heard and saw all that transpired, and is prepared to prove the truth of his statements. He adds that his description of what took place was moderately worded, and suggests a reference to the Boer Generals themselves as to what they thought of the conduct of a certain section of the Kandy residents.—*Times of Ceylon.* (*Oct.* 12.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th October:—

Submitted summary of Bunders, Land, Docks, and Port Revenue, collected during the half-year ended 30th September 1900, which was amongst the papers laid on the table at the Board's meeting held on the 2nd October 1900.

Read the following note on the summary above referred to:—The Revenue receipts from the trade only (i.e., excluding the Interest and Miscellaneous and Pilotage Accounts) for the healf-year ending 30th September 1900, were Rs. 24,02,000 as against Rs. 24,16,000 in the corresponding period of the last year, or a decrease of Rs. 14,000. During the half-year, however, Rs. 50,000 was collected on account of the despatch of a portion of the China Military Expedition from Bombay which, being unusual cannot be regarded as forming part of the permanent revenues of the Trust. Deducting that sum the receipts for the half-year amounted to Rs. 23,52,000 as against Rs. 24,16,000 in the corresponding period of the last year, thus showing a decreased of Rs. 64,000. The collections for the corresponding period of the last 5 years were:—

	Rs.
1895 96	2212000
1896 97	2247000
1897 98	2090000
1898 99	2437000
1899 1900	2416000
Average Rs. 22,80,000.	
1900 1901	2402000

so that the receipts for the current half-year were more by Rs. 1,22,000 than the average collections of those years.

BUNDERS AND LAND.

Under the head of Bunders and Land the collections for the period under review show an advance of Rs. 64,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and an increase of Rs. 1,02,000 over the average receipts for the first six months of the past five years, when the figures were—

	Rs.
1895 96	838000
1896 97	857000
1897 98	933000
1898 99	921000
1899 1900	935000
Average Rs. 8,97,000.	
1900 1901	999000

PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

At the Prince's and Victoria Docks the receipts from the 1st April to 30th September 1900 were Rs. 11,98,000 against Rs. 12,92,000 in the corresponding period of last year, or a decrease of Rs. 94,000. Compared with the Budget Estimates however the actuals for the half-year show only a small decrease of Rs. 3,000. Deducting the receipts derive from the China Military Expedition referred to in para. 2 the revenue was Rs. 11,48,000 as against Rs. 12,92,000 in the first half of 1899-1900. During the corresponding period of the last five years the revenue at the Docks was—

	Rs.
1895 96	1203000
1896 97	1208000
1897 98	994000
1898 99	1310000
1899 1900	1292000
Average Rs. 12,01,000	
1900 1901	1198000

so that the current half-year shows a small decrease of Rs. 3,000 compared with the average of the pass five years.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

At the Dry Dock the collections were Rs. 67,000 or an increase of Rs. 11,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the revenue was Rs. 56,000, and an increase of Rs. 12,000 over the average receipts for the first six months of the past five years, when the figures were—

	Rs.
1895 96	46000
1896 07	58000
1897 98	47000
1898 99	70000
1899 1900	56000
Average Rs. 55,000.	
1900 1901	67000

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Under the head of Port Dues, &c., the receipts were Rs. 92,000 against Rs. 89,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, or a small increase of Rs. 3,000. The collections for the first six months of the past five years were—

	Rs.
1895 96	78000
1896 97	79000
1897 98	72000
1898 99	91000
1899 1900	89000
Average Rs. 82,000.	
1900 1901	92000

so that the figures for the period under review show an advance of Rs. 10,000 over the corresponding average collections of those years, and an increase of Rs. 5,000 as compared with the Budget Estimates for the half-year.

The receipts from all sources of revenue "including the Interest and Miscellaneous Accounts" were Rs. 24,63,000 as compared with Rs. 24,48,000 in 1899-1900, showing an increase of Rs. 15,000 as the net result of the half year's work.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 5th October 1900.	Total from 1st April to 5th Oct. 1900.	For week ending 5th Oct. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 5th Oct 1899
Vessels piloted into Harbour	17	526	17	491
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	16	527	20	502
Vessels transported	10	341	14	344
Vessels attended to	1	49	...	31
Vessels warped	1	38	2	32

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total	24	12	103
Total plague deaths to date	89,118	66,293	

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 14th to 15th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhavani	15	16
Raste	2	1
Nana	7	6
Kasba	9	10
Narayan	2	3
Shukurwar	10	9
Budhwar	4	7
Ganj	4	3
Vetal	4	6
Raviwar	9	10
Shanvar	9	6
Nihal	1	1
Mangalwar	1	1
Sadashiv	1	1
Ganesh	0	0
Ghorapade	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Gultekdi	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Unknown	1	1
	81	79

The total mortality was 83.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

ON Tuesday evening the concert party from the P. & O. steamer Caledonia, headed by Captain E. H. Gordon, gave an excellent concert in the Seamen's Institute before a large audience. The programme was long, the varied items were very interesting, and executed with great talent. The performances of Mr. H. Weeks and Mr. F. Brenan were particularly good, while Mr. A. Laccohee's turns were very heartily welcomed. The performers other than those mentioned were Captain Gordon, Messrs. Cossins, W. W. May, G. Bailey, L. B. Macaulay, G. Dowd, and W. Phillips.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE, Mrs. Drew, and Miss Dorothy Drew have laid the foundation stone, of a new chancel to be erected at Buckley Church, Flintshire, of which the Rev. Harry Drew is vicar, as a memorial of Mr. Gladstone. The cost, amounting to £2,000, is to be borne by Miss Helen Gladstone and Mrs. Drew. The inscription cut upon the stone reads: Nisi Dominus. A. D. M. G. et in memoriam Patris delectissimi Gulielmi Ewart Gladstone A. D. 1900. In the centre is a beautifully carved cross.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

DR. CONAN DOYLE'S VIEWS.

DR. CONAN DOYLE contributes to the current number of the "Cornhill Magazine" a most interesting article on the lessons of the war. Dr. Doyle, it seems, is not among those who conceive that the war has taught us the necessity of having a larger Army. On this point, following closely the trend of argument set forth in the columns of the "St. James's Budget" earlier in the year, he says:—

"While we can depend for the defence of our own shores upon some developed system of militia and volunteers we can release for the service of the Empire almost all the professional soldiers. The lesson of the war, as I read it, is that it is better and cheaper for the country to have fewer soldiers, which shall be very highly trained, than many of a mixed quality. If, in order to secure that keenness and individual push and intelligence which modern warfare demands you have to pay your soldier half a crown or three shillings a day, you can by securing a higher type do with fewer numbers, and so save in transport, clothing, accoutrements, and barrack accommodation. At such a wage you could pick your men carefully, eliminate the unfit, insist upon every man being a highly proficient marksman, and make dismissal from the service a very real punishment. In the wars of the future, where a soldier has to be conveyed to the centre of Africa, the interior of China, or the frontier of Afghanistan, it is most necessary that the army so conveyed should be of the highest quality. It costs as much to convey and feed a worthless man as a good one. If he is not a dead shot with a rifle, what is the use of carrying him seven thousand miles in order to place him in a firing line? One man who hits his mark outweighs ten who miss it, and only asks one-tenth of the food and transport. If by paying three times as much we can secure that one man, it is an obvious economy to the country to do so. Eliminate the useless soldiers and increase the pay of the useful ones, even if it reduces our army to a hundred thousand men. With our reserves, our militia, and our volunteers we can always fill up the ranks if it is necessary to increase their numbers.

NO FEAR OF INVASION.

Dr. Conan Doyle thinks that one of the most certain lessons of the war, as regards ourselves, is once for all to reduce the bugbear of an invasion of Great Britain to an absurdity. With a moderate efficiency with the rifle the able-bodied population of this country could defy the united forces of Europe. A country of hedgerows would with modern weapons be the most terrible entanglement into which an army could wander. The advantage of the defence over the attack, and of the stationary force against the one which has to move, is so enormous and has been so frequently proved by the Boers against ourselves, as well as by ourselves against the Boers, that the invasion of Kent or Sussex, always a desperate operation, has now become an impossible one. So much national consolation can we draw from the ordeal through which we have passed.

LANCES, SWORDS AND REVOLVERS ONLY FIT FOR THE MUSEUM.

As regards our infantry, the writer insists upon the necessity of better shooting, better taking of cover, and better entrenching. There is, says Dr. Doyle, only one weapon in the world, and that is the magazine rifle. How often, he writes, has a lance or a sword been fleshed in this war? Lances, swords, and revolvers have only one place—the museum.

Better shooting, better knowledge of cover—these are the main desiderata in our infantry. The latter will in the near future be attained, I believe, by some portable bullet-proof shield. There are many smaller improvements which will be wrought by the war. Never again should the most valuable lives be exposed by the fatuous idea of giving them a different dress. The officer will carry a rifle like his men. And, above all, the officer must take his profession more seriously. He must remember that the lives of his men are in his keeping, and that if through any fault of his they are lost, his guilt is not far removed from murder. A braver man than the British officer, or one with a more indomitable and sporting spirit, is not to be found. But he treats his work too lightly. Military conversation, though commoner than it once was, is still much too rare. During five months, intercourse with officers I have only once seen one of them reading a professional book. Young lawyers and young doctors cannot take their profession in this dilettante spirit. As a point of honour it is surely indefensible to accept certain duties and to be paid for them without carrying them out with all the industry and energy that is possible. A young officer must remember that if he leaves all the thinking to his superiors, and refuses to use his own mind, he will have lost the power of doing so by the time that he comes to be a superior himself. Our junior company officers should be constantly encouraged to think and to act for themselves.

THE LAST OF THE CAVALRY.

Turning to the cavalry, Dr. Doyle thinks that perhaps the simplest and most effective reform in that branch of the service would be to abolish it altogether, retaining the Household Regiments for public functions. Give the cavalryman the rifle as his sole weapon, and he automatically becomes a mounted infantryman firing on foot. Dr. Doyle's remarks on this head are as follows:—

But when I say mounted infantry I do not mean the vamped-up horseman who is converted by battalions as Charlemagne converted the Saxons. Considering his genesis, this man has done very well; but, as Albrecht remarked, it is some time before he has ceased holding his hat on. What I mean are regiments of the type of the Imperial Light Horse, is well horsed and as highly trained in peace time as our cavalry are now. We have not yet realised what first-class mounted infantry can do, for we have never trained any first-class mounted infantry. Let a man be a fine rider, a trained horsemaster, a good skirmisher, and a dead shot, and he becomes more valuable than any mere cavalryman can be. Cavalry, as it seems to me, would be equally unable to attack such a force or to resist it. If they attacked, the magazine fire would shoot them out of their saddles. If they were attacked, the best shots and best skirmishers must win.

AN IMPERIAL GUARD.

Dr. Doyle thus summarises his suggestions and criticisms:—

The army proper should, according to this scheme, be drawn from a higher class than is done at present, for modern warfare demands more intelligence and individuality than is to be found in the peasant or unskilled labourer classes. To get these men a good wage must be paid—not less than half-a-crown a day, with a pension in reserve. For this we should get picked men, and ensure that instead of the recruiting sergeant seeking the man the man shall seek the recruiting sergeant. Having secured the best material, the soldier should then be most carefully trained, so that the Empire may never have the expense of sending out a useless unit. Granting that the professional army should consist of a hundred thousand men, which is ample for every requirement, I should divide them roughly into thirty thousand mounted infantry, who should be the elite, trained to the last point, with every man a picked shot and rider. These might be styled the Imperial Guard, and would be strong enough in themselves to carry through any ordinary war in which we are likely to engage. Thirty thousand I should devote to forming a powerful corps of artillery, who should be armed with the best weapons which money could buy. Ten thousand would furnish the engineers, the army service corps, and the medical orderlies. There is no use in feeding and paying men in time of peace when we know that we can get them easily in time of war and rapidly make them efficient. In all these three departments it would be practicable to fill up the gaps by trained volunteers when they are needed. For example, the St. John Ambulance men showed themselves perfectly capable of doing the hospital duties in South Africa. From the various engineer battalions of volunteers the sappers could extend to any dimensions. There remain thirty thousand men out of the original number, which should form the infantry of the line. These should preserve the old regimental names and traditions, but should consist of mere "cadres," skeleton regiments to be filled up in time of war. There might, for example, be one hundred regiments, each containing three hundred men. But these men, paid on the higher scale, would all be picked men and good rifle shots, trained to the highest point in real warlike exercises—not in barrack-square evolutions. Where the standard of intelligence is higher, drill is not so necessary to give cohesion to a regiment. This force would in itself (with the aid of the Imperial Guard of mounted infantry and artillery) be able to cope with even a considerable task; but when the nation desired to use its whole strength, the regiments would at once be increased to one thousand each by drafts from the huge volunteer and militia reserves. This new material would take some digesting, but with three hundred old soldiers already in the ranks it would not be long before the regiments would become formidable.

AN INFANTRY FORCE OF 1,00,000 MEN.

Our infantry force would thus (adds the writer) rise at once to a hundred thousand men, with behind them a million or so of the picked manhood of the country ready to form fresh battalions or to fill the gaps in the old ones. Add to this the Indian Army, and the splendid material of Australia, South Africa, and Canada, each of which should be separately organised, and we should have such a force as the Empire has never yet had at its command. In spite of the higher pay to every officer and man, I believe that the economies would be so great owing to the smaller numbers—which count, not merely upon a pay list, but in our bills for transport, for food, for pensions, and for barracks—that we could do it at a considerably smaller cost if the nation can be persuaded to extend the Militia Act for short periods of home service. But, above all, let the Army become a serious profession; let us have done with the "fuss and the feathers," the gold lace, and the frippery, which were needed to catch the ploughboy, but are repellant to the reasonable man. Let us have done also with the tailoring, the too luxurious habits of the mess, the unnecessary extravagances which make it so hard for a poor man to accept a commission. If only this good came from all our trials and our efforts, they would be well worth all that they have cost us.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY REFORM.

LETTER FROM LORD LANSDOWNE.

LORD LANSDOWNE writes as follows to the "Times":—

Lord Rosebery's letter to Captain Lambton in the "Times" contains the following passage—"Administrative reform could not be safely entrusted to those who appointed, conducted, and ignored the Hartington Commission." This statement shows so complete a misconception of the facts that I ask your leave to lay them briefly before the public. On assuming office the present Ministry found in existence a scheme of War Office reorganisation which the outgoing Secretary of State for War, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, certainly intended to bring forward, I presume with the concurrence of his chief. That scheme was examined by the newly-formed Government, of which the Duke of Devonshire was a member, and with comparatively slight alteration was embodied in the Order in Council of 1895 and the rules by which the procedure of this office is now governed.

The scheme, though it did not go as far as the report of the Hartington Commission, was largely inspired by that report, and was based upon the principles laid down in par. 70, viz.:—

"The recognition of the responsibility to Parliament which rests on the Secretary of State; the recognition of the importance of the consultative as distinct from the administrative and executive functions of the professional advisers of the Minister; and the establishment of direct responsibility to the Minister of officers charged with certain well-defined duties."

I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, but for the changes of 1895, it would have been impossible to place and maintain in the field the great Army which has for the last few months fought for the Empire in South Africa. I write these lines, however, not for the purpose of arguing that further reforms in the Army are unnecessary, or that the organisation of this office cannot be improved—I have never used any such language—but in order to show that Lord Rosebery is in error when he makes the charge which I have quoted. Neither his Government nor that of Lord Salisbury have "ignored" the Hartington Commission. His War Minister would have introduced, Lord Salisbury's War Minister did introduce and obtained sanction for, reforms founded upon the report of the Commission, and Lord Salisbury's Government was assisted by the statesman who, as Lord Hartington, was chairman of the Commission.

CAPTAIN LAMBTON AND THE GUNS.

Captain Hedworth Lambton, one of the Liberal candidates for Newcastle-on-Tyne, sends the following letter to the "Times":—

I had not intended to trouble you with a reply to Mr. Powell Williams's after-dinner speech at Birmingham on the 8th, and am now most unwilling to again trespass on your space, but his reiteration last night of his audacious denial of my charges requires an answer. The gravamen of my complaint was, and is, the fact that our field guns were utterly outranged by the Boer light guns of similar calibre, and consequently could not reply to them. Mr. Powell-Williams, after a little technical quibbling, contemptuously settled the question, to the amusement of his intelligent audience, by stating that if the Boers fired at the long ranges I mentioned it was harmless—would not penetrate a tent. I will not take Mr. Powell-Williams seriously, otherwise what an insult to the garrison and patient townsfolk of Ladysmith, who for four months—the Sabbath excepted—were tormented by these guns.

Let me give a few extracts, grave and gay, from the diary of one of my officers:—

"Wednesday, November 8.— . . . Bradford, A.B. was hit in the shoulder by a 12lb. or 15lb. shell while asleep in his tent, causing a horrible wound. . . .

"Thursday, November 9.—Awakened at 5 a.m. by the first shots of a heavy bombardment, which continued all the forenoon. . . . Barrel by the cooks galley with a sucking pig in it bowled over, the shell bursting right in camp after hitting the pig in the mouth. The cook with great presence of mind immediately . . .

"November 13.—Mr. Sims fired one of the 12 pounders (naval) at them, which brought about a regular hornets' nest of shells about our ears from their smaller guns on Pepworth . . . very good shooting, one of the smaller shells going about a foot over conning-tower and another a few inches from the trail of the gun that Sims was firing. . . .

"January 18.— . . . About 5 p.m. A. Johns, A.B., one of the Maxim gun's crew on Junction Hill, was wounded by a shrapnel bullet in his side, a shell from 'Silent Sue' (15-pounder) bursting in the air; he was lying down in his tent at the time. . . .

FRENCH PROGRESS IN MADAGASCAR.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

I HAVE, during my 30 years' residence here (write the "Standard's" correspondent at Antananarivo), known very many public demonstrations, but never one equal to that which General Gallieni obtained on his entry into Madagascar's capital on August 28 last. When the General first arrived here, now more than three years ago, the French cause was at a low ebb. The rebels, so called, were at the very gates of Antananarivo; a little more organisation on the part of the people, a capable man to lead them, and it would have been an easy thing to destroy for a time the French power in the central provinces. General Gallieni was sent to the rescue, and succeeded so well that, when he returned to France on leave, rather more than a year ago, he left Madagascar quiet, and he had given the people religious liberty. He is now received as their friend rather than as their conqueror.

The road from Tamatave, by which General Gallieni entered the capital, was for many miles lined with crowds of Malagasy. The British Consul and British subjects, with the large number of French officials, soldiers, and civilians, as well as colonists, formed a considerable circle. The General, immediately on alighting from his palanquin, shook hands most cordially with all, and seemed quite pleased to see the little band of Englishmen there to greet him. He then ascended the flight of steps leading to the entrance to the Residency. An address of welcome in the Malagasy language was read. In reply, General Gallieni made a most striking speech. In the first place, he compared the state of the country on the road from Tamatave now with what it was three years ago; then he saw little else but towns destroyed, land uncultivated, the enemy all around. Now, there are flourishing towns, the country is well cultivated, and the people are happy.

PROBABLE ABOLITION OF "PRESTATION."

One peculiar group gathered in the courtyard of the Residency consisted of some famous native chiefs and several of their followers. Three years ago they were at open warfare with the French, by whom they were captured and exiled to Reunion. They had just been brought back to their native country, and were to-day publicly given their liberty by General Gallieni. A greater event, however, was to follow. Everybody has heard of the system of "prestation," by which every native Malagasy man of sixteen years of age and upwards has to do each year thirty days labour upon the roads. It is popularly called the thirty days. He can only be free from this by a payment of forty-five francs. It is not too much to say that during the past three years this system has involved the death of thousands. General Gallieni, at the end of his speech, alluded to this. He said he was glad to find how well they had done the roads to the east; during the next three months he was going to inspect the roads in the other directions, and if they were as far foreward and as well done, "the thirty days" would be abolished, and the Malagasy would be free to work for whom they would. At these words a mighty shout of joy arose from the vast crowd of Malagasy present—a shout that seemed to surprise the General and must have convinced him that the *corvee* had weighed very heavily on the people. He repeated his words, and the shout was raised again more loudly than before. The news quickly spread over the city, and now General Gallieni may be said to be the most popular man in it; for, although his promise was in a sense conditional, yet all believe that it will be carried out. Antananarivo was brilliantly illuminated, and at nine o'clock a torchlight procession passed through it, escorting the General home. Altogether it was a memorable day.

THE STELLA POLARE TO BE SOLD.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi is expected to arrive in a few days at Sandefjord, where the Stella Polare is now lying. The Duke will sell the Stella, and buy another ship for his new expedition (the "Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent says). The Italian crew left on their return to Italy, as they will not be wanted to participate in the fresh venture. The father of the Norwegian member of the crew, Stokken, who perished on the voyage, has demanded a marine inquiry, and it is probable that the Duke of the Abruzzi will be examined.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Captain C Vasey, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itinda, 3,361 tons, Captain G D Clarke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Florio S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain D Maganzini, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Adana, 2,178 tons, Captain A Smith, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 5th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, will sail to-day for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss J Porch, Mrs J T Daly and infant, Mrs G H Ovens and two children, and Mr J Payne.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain I M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier General Blaksley and staff Officer, Vety Capt J A Braddell, Captain A D Creagh, Mr and Mrs M Queen and two children, Mr Stavisis, Mr Malashas, Mrs W A Gawthorn and infant, Lieut K N Anderson, Mr J H Vevers, Mrs G Gough, Mr Christmas, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Abdoola Jassam, two clerks and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Clan Lamont	2285	Elliott	Antwerp	22-10	F M & Co
C	Johannesberger	1837	Moller	Hamburg	21 10	Glade &Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China		P & O Co
N	Sunda	4673	Andrews	Southampton		Transport
P	Zamania	2893	Lee	Southampton	20 10	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Esmail			Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	G Ports	18 10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Britannia	1991	Turner	Liverpool	18 10	W&A G&Co
5	Clyde	2198	Valentine	China	23 10	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3268	Leigh	Aden	27 10	P & O Co
10	Annam	2338	Poydenot	Colombo	18 10	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	20 10	P & O S N Co
16	Mohammadi	1252	Raffin	Repairing		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	20 10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zaida	4507 tons gross	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Adana s	Smith	Calcutta, Oct 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Akbar s	Baldwin	Calcutta
	Bisagno s	Maganzini	Hongkong.
	Itinda s	Clarke	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Annam, Poydenot, for Yokohama
" Britannia, Turner, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf
" Vulcan, Vasey, for Calcutta.

The steamer Johannesberger, entered for loading yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co. 2 cases woollen carpets, 2 bales cotton colored embroidery 5 bales cotton colored prints, one case Indian curios S J Tellery and Co., 34 bales skins and hides, Ladak Hassom.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Lamont s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—7 bales carpets, 7 bales cotton colored embroidery, 1 case Indian curios, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Lamont s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 112 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo; 122 bales hemps and 67 bales cotton waste, Purshotum Bhimjee; 174 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesburger s—40 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey, 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Isaac Wright and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 113 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; 2000 cwts myrabollams, K Joosub and Co; 50 cwts gum, Jethabhoy Hirjee and Co; 2001 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 18 bales hemp, D Balcrishna and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams N Futehally and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—50 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Britannia s—1 hogshead whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co; 23 cases rum, 20 cases whisky D. Dadabhoy; 100 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 21 hogshead whisky, Phipson and Co; 100 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Maclean s—10 cases whisky Samuel Fitze and Co.
Bohemia s—1 puncheon whisky Treacher and Co.
Dalmatia s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—10 cases Port Samuel Fitz and Co; 30 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co
Caledonia s—12 cases champagne Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Gopaljee Megjee.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—10 cases rum &c 10 cases port Chas. Phillimore and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—50 cases schnapps D Cowasjee; 35 cases gin P C Shroff and Son Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Eden Hall s—250 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Aston Hall s—25 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Egypt s—35 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—45 cases vermouth D Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia s—10 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Britonnia s—25 bales paper H Abdool Ally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rhimfels s—6 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—30 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Caledonia s—35 cases brandy Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—22 cases paper M A M Shurufally.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th October.

1. Members requiring chargers are requested to communicate at once with the Commandant. There may shortly be an opportunity of purchase at moderate rates.

2. On Tuesday 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.—The Squadron will parade at Chowpatty Riding School. Dress: Marching order. The Diwali holidays will prevent the Route March as originally proposed.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October.

1. There will be 40 pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.

2. A pair horse brake will leave the Corps Club for Byculla at 8-15 p.m. to day returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 21st instant from 8-45 a.m.

4. The Corps tailor will be present at the Drill of No 1 Company every Tuesday evening and of No 2 Company every Thursday evening. All members who have not yet been measured for their uniforms are requested to attend, and members whose uniforms require alteration are requested to bring them with them.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

WHERE ANDREE WAS LOST: A CONJECTURE.

AT the meeting of the Anthropological Society at Stockholm, Dr. Erkholm stated that if the buoys containing no communication are taken into account, it must be assumed that the Andree expedition was lost somewhere in the Barents Sea. The grounds for this supposition are that, as Captain Svedensborg thinks, the buoys have probably never contained any communication. Considering how firmly the buoy last found was screwed up, it is difficult to believe that natural forces could have unscrewed the others. Most likely, therefore, the buoys reached the sea when the expedition had to suddenly leave the balloon in consequence of some unfortunate accident. Dr. Erkholm considers it not unlikely that a further written communication will be found, as there are still eight buoys to be accounted for. Professor De Geer, who also spoke, considers that natural forces could hardly have unscrewed the buoys, but he thinks that the firmnely with which the buoy last found was screwed is possibee due to ice pressure or some other cause.

THE CHANGING ENGLISH TOURIST.

THE English tourist (writes a correspondent of the "Daily News") is showing every year less and less of the spirit of the colonist. Switzerland is empty, or emptying, though the exquisite weather continues and the autumnal tints give its scenery a rarer beauty. The first touch of frost has come and some of the foliage is already yellowing. A dozen years ago travellers would linger on and be glad of the glorious weather, but now they are as gregarious as swallows and fly with the second week of the month, for they must visit every place in flocks. Just now they are flocking to Meran, and this little Tyrolese watering-place is beginning to get crowded. The grape cure is at its height, or will be in a few days. It can scarcely be possible that all the grape eaters are actually invalids, as you meet all kinds of people eating grapes, and apparently eating them almost unconsciously. You buy your grapes in a little basket, and you carry it with you on your walk or saunter, and go on nibbling at the fruit till you have consumed your regulation pound or two pounds' weight. A man without a basket of grapes would look as odd in the alleys round Meran as a man without a hat might look in Piccadilly or the Strand. So the Meran grape cure is very popular, and is very inexpensive. The town fixes the price of the fruit, and you get more for threepence than you could believe it possible you could eat. Just now the place is full of Austrians placidly submitting to the cure. The Americans are also taking it with that characteristic adaptability which belongs to them in Europe. And the Meran doctors, with an almost similar adaptability of the remedy to the disease, are prescribing it for dyspeptic patients.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SPANISH SOLDIER.

MARSHAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS died at Zarauz, near San Sebastian. He had been suffering for some time from diabetes, and on Friday he suddenly became worse. During the night such serious complications ensued that his family telegraphed from Zarauz, on the Basque coast, where the gallant Marshal had been spending the summer, for several doctors to attend. Marshal Campos's disappearance from Spanish politics deprives the Senate of its President, the army of its most famed of the five Marshals of the Monarchy, and the Dynasty of a devoted servant. He restored the Bourbons on December 29, 1874, by his daring pronunciamiento, and had been ever since the most sincere, disinterested, and faithful adviser of the late King Alphonso XII. and the present Queen-Regent in all the gravest crises of the last twenty-five years. Marshal Campos was essentially a loyal soldier, a Royalist, and a staunch Catholic without bigotry. His brilliant career began in the Staff College and Corps; it was then continued in the Morocco War in 1860, and in the Carlist and Cuban wars, when he rose from Colonel to General, before he became a Castilian Kingmaker, after holding every post the Crown could confer in the Colonies and at home. At the close of his life, however, he was a comparatively poor man. The Marshal was respected by his political adversaries of every shade of opinion.

Madrid, September 24.—In his will, Marshal Martinez Campos expressed a desire to be buried at the place where he died. The remains of the deceased officer will therefore be interred at Zarauz. The Queen Regent has addressed an autograph letter of sympathy to the Marshal's widow.—Reuter.

THE TRANSVAAL ARCHIVES.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "X" sends an important letter to the "Times" in which he says it is to be hoped that the British Government, in permitting Mr. Kruger to journey to Holland in a Dutch warship have taken care to make it quite clear to the Government of the Netherlands that the permission is only for Mr. Kruger personally, and does not extend to the removal of the State archives of the Transvaal or the large sums of public money which Mr. Kruger took with him on his flight from Pretoria. The public documents which Mr. Kruger has taken down to Lourenco Marques may be of inestimable consequence to the British Government, and we have every right to forbid their being abstracted across the sea in a neutral vessel. If the Dutch Government still affect to consider Mr. Kruger as the head of a belligerent State they must be aware that for a neutral Power to carry across the sea the State papers and the public treasury of a belligerent would constitute a flagrant breach of neutrality. If, on the other hand, Mr. Kruger is only a distinguished private individual anxious for a change of climate and scenery, he has no business to carry off valuable State properties among his personal effects. For those properties we have now become responsible by the annexation of the Transvaal, and we should be fully within our rights if we insisted that the Portuguese Government should take them from their present possessor and hand them over to us. The matter is one of no small importance, and will require prompt action on our part if only for the sake of those unfortunate officials of the late Transvaal Republic whose arrears of salary Mr. Kruger has decamped with.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

SELF-PRESERVATION

FIRST LAW OF NATURE

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES provide the means for that self-preservation. Tho whole (principle is summed up in the very excellent advice—DOCTOR YOURSELF! Don't wait until you are down-right ill. Don't delude yourself with the idea of the hope that your complant is too trivial at present to notice. It is while it *is* trivial that that a cure is easy and prompt! MUNYON'S REMEDIES have the unquestioned and enviable reputation of being able to *avert* illness as well as being able to cure it. And prevention is always better than cure. The great charm of MUNYON'S REMEDIES is that they are Gentle and Tonic in their action, simple and Harmless, and Prompt to relieve. They are severally prepared on the theory of combing and harmonizing all drugs that are known to cure certain diseases, so that by special combinations every phase of a case is covered no matter what the disease may be. There is no experimenting, noguess work, no danger, no loss of time. MUNYON'S REMEDIES are perfectly harmless and may always be relied on.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES FOR 47 SPECIFIC DISEASES.

SEE THE DESCRIPTIVE FREE "GUIDE TO HEALTH."

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 177, BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and al respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay

WTITERS AND READERS.

What politics loss by the retirement of Mr. Justin McCarthy, literature may expect to gain. He is abl to work steadily at his desk, and has just finished n story of 'Forty-eight'. Mr. McCarthy has ofte thought of writing a volume on Ireland as it was in his younger days. This love story, which Messrs. Chatto will publish under the title Mononia may be a step towards that.

Even the satiated novel-reader will be arrested by a title which appeals so cunningly as Richard Yea-and-Nay. That is the title of a novel with which Mr. Maurice Hewlett is to follow his well-liked Forest Lovers. The hero of it is Richard Cœur de Lion, a character of whom Mr. Hewlett should make much. The plot of Richard Yea-and-Nay shifts from France to England, to Palestine and to prison. We may expect the story soon,

"T. E. B." is the subject of an appreciation by Mr. Quiller Couch in Mr. Murray's new review, It was written, of course, on the text of Mr. T. E. Brown's letters, which have just appeared. Next we are to have—so Messers. Macmillian announce—a collected edition of the Clifton College master's poems. His best and most characteristic verse deals with the Isle of Man, of which he was a native. Narrative poetry has been rather out of vogue, but it should find a stimulus in this book.

At the moment the eye of the world is directed to China, and so a volume compiled from General Gordon's own notes on the Tai-ping rebellion should be interesting. For the information of his brother officers Gordon wrote home a narrative of the events which occupied him in China. This account only appeard in the professional papers of the Royal Engineers' Institute. By permission of the committee of that body, and of Miss Dunlop, Gordon's niece, it is now to be made public. Colonel R. H. Vetch writes an introduction to the volume, and Messrs. Chapman will publish it.

Mr. Marion Crawford's book for the autumn is a historical romance of the time of Philip II. of Spain. It is called "In the Palace of the King," and indeed the plot is laid in and around the Spanish Court. The period following on the discovery of America was perhaps the most spacious in the history of Spain. Thus, as when he dealt with the Crusades in "Via Crucis," Mr. Crawford has brilliant and romantic surroundings to picture. He makes his hero the famous Don Juan, of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V., who won back Granada a second time from the Moors.

The recent output of books relative to South Africa has been enough to stock a library. Thus one agrees with what Dr. Alfred Hillier says in the preface to a new volume which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing for him. A writer who joins the throng at this stage should have some qualification to do so. Dr. Hillier remarks of himself. "My claim must rest, as best it can, on sixteen years' participation in the life of South Africa, and a study for that period of the problems dealt with on the spot." Dr. Hillier was a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, and is already known for a volume "Raid and Reform." His new one, which consists of collected articles, has the title "South African Studies."

Hawking was the sport of a gallant age which is gone, but the practice of it still lingers in a way. That is testified to by the announcement of Mr. Nimmo that he is publishing a volume entitled "Reminiscences of a Falconer." He is Major Hawkins Fisher, a Gloucestershire gentleman, and he exclaims in his preface.—"Certes, this ancient field-sport is a fascinating one, and deserves all that has been said of it by the old writers." He sets down some of his reminiscences as a falconer in the hope that they may be acceptable to those who have already had some experience of the sport, and encouraging to others who may be inclined to take it up.

A book on books, provided the writer is really entitled to deal with the subject, will always find a kindly audience. As much may be anticipated for Mr. A. R. Spofford's volume, promised some time ago by Messrs. Putnam, and now about to be issued. Mr. Spofford was long librarian to the United States Congress—a learned, genial, modest bookman. Here he sets out the things about books which have been the fruit of his experience. Speaking of library readers in America, he says that three out of four of them patronise the novel. On the matter of forming a library, he lays it down that History should be the backbone. He is inclined to put biography next.

The Cambridge University Press has undertaken to publish a complete translation of the Pali Jataka, or Buddha Birth-Stories, which are supposed to be the oldest collection of folk-lore stories in existence. This Buddhist collection of tales will be of great interest and importance for students of folk-lore; and it will also be of value as illustrating the manners and customs of ancient India. Buddhism always sought to win its way among the common people, and we see this in its ready use of popular tales for the illustration of its doctrines. The stories are generally told in a simple, popular style, with not infrequent touches of humour and pathos. They are, in fact, a panorama of Hindu society in the immediate centuries before our era.

Pharaoh's Daughter and Other Stories is a volume by Mr. William Waldorf Astor which Messrs. Macmillan announce. They are bringing out another story by the American Mr. Winston Churchill who wrote Richard Carvel. This book, entitled The Crisis also deals with the Cavalier. Mr. George Gissing's novel, "The "Ionian Sea" which has been appearing in the serially in the Fortnightly, is now announced by Messrs. Chipman in volume form. It will not, however, be ready just yet Mr. Gilbert Parker begins a new story in the October number of Harper's. It is called Michael and Angele, and is a story of the French Huguenot exiles. The Purple Cloud, a tale by Mr. M. P. Shiel is announced by Messrs. Chatto. They are just issuing a story by an American writer, Mr. Albert Ross, under the title A Sugar Princess.—Miss Hannah Lynch is contributing to Mr. John Mine's "Express Series" a story with the title Clare Monro.

Thirty Years of French Republic is a historical work on which Mr. Albert D. Vandam is engaged. Messrs. Chapman announce it.—Another gardening book by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, whose pen is familliar in that kind of literature. Sylvana's Letters to an Uknows Friend is its title, as Messrs. Macmillan announce. The new edition of the late Miss Kingsley's West African Studies will have additional chapters consisting of lectures and magazine articles They deal with African law and custom, and other subjects cognate to those of the original Studies.—Mr. Nimmo is to publish a complete library edition of the writings and speeches of Edmund Burke. The edition, which has been carefully revised and collated, will be in twelve volumes. The English translation of M. Leroy Beaulieu's work—The Awakening of the East—on Siberia, China, and Japan, is to be issued by Mr. Heinemann on Oct 10. Mr. Henry Norman, has edited the book for English readers, and written an introduction—Messrs. Dockworth have in the press a work on Problems of Evolution, by Mr. F. W. Headley who is an assistant master at Haileybury College.

The regretted poet of St. Andrews University, Mr. "R. F. Murray, in a list of things impossible, mentions to cultivate the people of Dundee." But Dundee, the home of manufactures and of marmalade, has now broken into the world of culture with a vengeance. In a local serial, the "People's Friend," I find an article styled The Omar Myth Reviewed, by Mr. A. H. Millar. Like the Duke of Argyle, in Rob Roy, Mr. Millar has gotten up wi' a bang, and garred them a' look about them. I had vaguely known before that Mr. Millarhad been "saying things" about Omar, and vaguely I had felt grateful, for to me the fuss about Omar has long been a weariness. Omar's (I mean Fitzgerald's Omar, for my Persian education was omitted) is a very original and pleasing work. Tennyson admired it, and he was a good judge, not apt to admire much modern verse. But, at best, Omar is not everybody. He is chattered about, written about, translated, illustrated, dined over, poctised about, to an extent which would scarcely be excessive if Omar were Homer. "Enfin" this grows wearisome, and Mr. Millar might have said so, with the hearty approval of many just presons. The fault is not with Fitzgerald who never blew the trumpet over his own achievement; and, as all the world knows gave his book away to a bookseller. The fault is not with Omar, if any, Omar, there was. It is with admirers who run about cackling like a hen which has laid an egg and "why' hens do this, alone of animals, let Darwinians explain. Omar or Fitzgerald is in the same posture as Burns whose admirers make his name a burden. The Common Omarite is a parallel to Mr. Henley's Common Burnsite. But the Rubaiyat and Tam O'Shanter are none the less excellent poems despite the myriad mutchkined enthusiasm, and red roses of indiscreet adorers.

LIPTON
LIMITED.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION,
While the
GRAND PRIZE
was awarded to
LIPTONS COFFEES
and
LIPTONS JAMS, MARMALADE & TART FRUITS
received the
GOLD MEDAL.
Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. "The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

Debility
Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:

"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

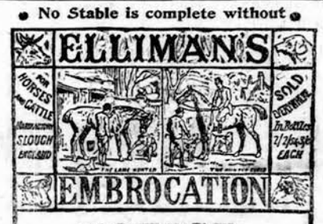
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feelings that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ltd.

No Stable is complete without



NOTICE.
THE Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
FOR HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
IS NOW RAISED TO
1/- per Copy,
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
Address:
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road, LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England
EPPS'S COCOA

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS,** and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—MR. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SILICATE PAINTS.
At the request of The Silicate Paint Coy., Ltd., Charlton, we have resumed the Agency for their well known paints for that portion of the country which can be economically supplied from Bombay, and beg to intimate that we are prepared to supply these *from stock* at any time.
Prices on Application.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS.
We are Sole Agents in Western India for
THE INDIA-RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., LTD., SILVERTOWN.
We maintain an experienced staff to carry out all descriptions of electric lighting and power work and this department is under the control of our Mr. W. R. WILSON, B. Sc., M. I. E. E., who would be prepared to undertake any description of consulting electrical engineering work, terms and conditions on application.

Steam and Manual Fire Engines and Fire Appliances by Messrs. Shand Mason & Co., London.
WATER FITTINGS
WORK PIPES
STEAM FITTINGS
STEAM PIPES
CONTRACTORS' TOOLS

RAILWAY TOOLS
CEMENT
RAILWAY STORES
COAL TAR
ENGINEERS' STORE
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

MOIR'S FRESH HERRINGS.
In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.
The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.
Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.
General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.
Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.
"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.
"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS! COLDS, ASTHMA! BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in.
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose, generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorat the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you willbe equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men ot Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount tc the Trade.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK:
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.
Wanted Respectable Agents
For further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER
SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Of all Chemists.
'Lanoline'
Darling Brand.
This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products.
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' *In collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

THE GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR IS
THE ONLY PERFECT RACING AND FIELD GLASS.
EXCEEDS IN MAGNIFYING POWER ALL BINOCULARS NOW IN USE.

COMPARISON
of
Magnifying power and field of view.

Field of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.

Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 900 to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece o2.

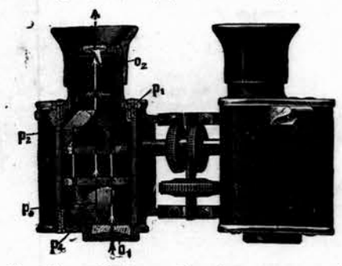
The arrangement of the two prisms and the four-fold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.

May be replaced in case *Focussed* and ready for Immediate use.

Strong Leather Case with Shoulder Strap and Belt Fittings supplied with each glass free of charge.

THE GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS

Combine all the essential qualities of a perfect Field Glass, which are:—(1) Achromatism, or freedom from colour; (2) Sharpness of Definition; (3) Magnifying power; (4) Wide Field of View; Brilliancy of Image; and (6) Portability.



Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON
of
Length and size of Glasses.

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

PRICES.

No. 40	Magnifying	12 times	...	Cash, Rs.	160.	Credit, Rs.	178
No. 30	Ditto	9 „	...	„ „	141-4.	„ „	157
No. 20	Ditto	6 „	...	„ „	122-8.	„ „	136
No. 10	Ditto	3 „	...	„ „	103-8.	„ „	115

Full descriptive Catalogue and all information may be obtained from
THE SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Gold Medals Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.

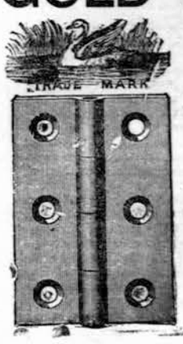
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Do your HARNESS & BELTS Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., ndian tar Co operative Society AHMEDABAD

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.